Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 48. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915 NEW ENGLAND EDITION

SOUTH HOLDS BIG SUFFRAGE PARADE

Atlanta Has First Line of Marching Women Ever Seen in Southern City

The first body of marching women, bearing suffrage banners and carrying suffrage standards, was seen on the streets of a Southern city when the suffragists of Georgia marched through the principal thoroughfares of Atlanta during the Harvest Festival last week. They won almost universal admiration and applause, as did the handsomely decorated suffrage floats which followed the marchers.

The parade was led by Mrs. M. L. McLendon, president of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association, who rode in the "Eastern Victory" car, the one owned originally by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and upon which she refused to pay taxes in Philadelphia. The car was bought

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MARGARET WILSON TO HELP CAUSE

President's Daughter Will Receive Suffragists in Washington—Wives of Cabinet Invited

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, has promised to assist in receiving at the reception to the Congressional Union envoys on the night of Dec. 7. Following her promise, invitations have been sent to all wives of members of the Cabinet, and it is believed that several will accept, as a majority are known to favor equal suffrage.

CHURCHES FAVOR WOMEN'S VOTING

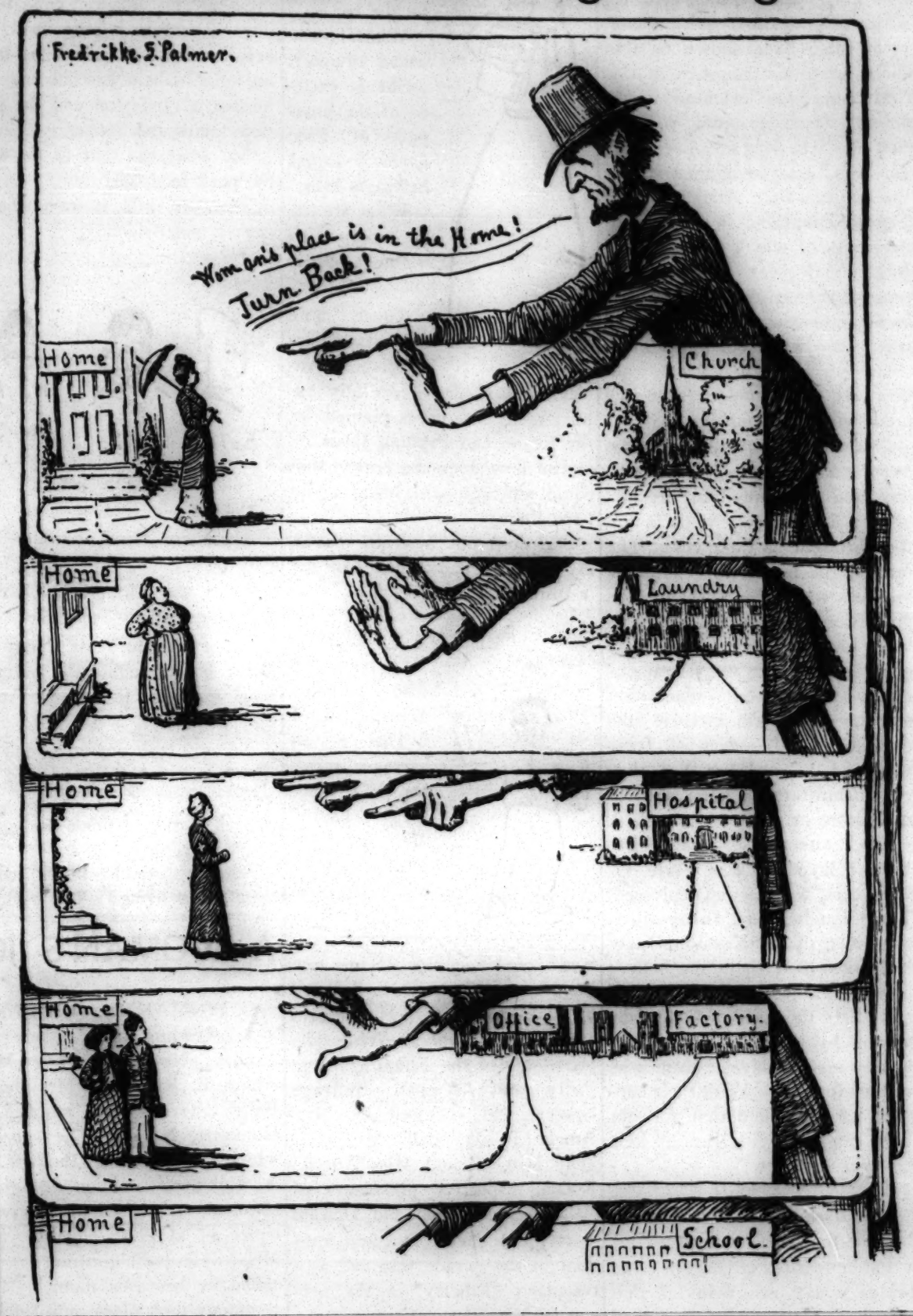
New York City Episcopal Bodies Take Favorable Action in Aid of Suffrage

Practically all Episcopal churches in New York City announced this week either that their vestries had already authorized women to vote, or else that popular votes were to be taken shortly at parish meetings to authorize them to do so. Heavenly Rest, Grace, St. Thomas, St. Andrew's, Calvary, Holy Trinity, St. James, and other parishes are said to be among those which have acted favorably.

Privilege of voting does not, it is said, imply also the right to be voted for, so that wardens and vestrymen, and delegates to conventions will be men as heretofore. E. L. Tefft of Christ Church, speaking of the women voting, said:

"Since 90 per cent. of the workers in our churches are women, and almost as large a proportion make up the congregation, it is high time women had voice in the management of parish affairs. If I had my way I would let them serve on vestries. Perhaps if they did, needed reforms in the conduct of business affairs would follow."

If the Anti Were Large Enough



WOMAN MEMBER UNCOVERS GRAFT

Mrs. Whitman, of Cambridge School Board, Exposes Politicians' Betrayal of Public Trust

Mrs. Florence Lee Whitman, the woman member of the school board of Cambridge, Mass., made a striking exposure last week of the manner in which the men politicians on the board spend the public's money.

Extravagant luncheons at Boston hotels, the purchase of a second-hand automobile at the price of a first-hand one, extraordinary garage charges and the consumption of 1,000 gallons of gasoline in four months, were among the accounts run up by the four men members and disclosed by Mrs. Whitman at a meeting of the Public School Association. She had the specific figures with which to back up her statements.

Mrs. Whitman showed that the school board had appropriated $1,500 for an automobile for the

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WOMEN HARVEST CREDITABLE CROP

Total Acreage in France Makes Favorable Showing with Men's Work of Former Years

The result in France of the women's work in gathering the crops is told in official reports of the Ministry of Agriculture, which, although incomplete at this stage of the crops, show an exceptionally good general condition. The acreage in wheat has been only 12 per cent. less than last year, notwithstanding a considerable section of farm land in Northern France is now overrun by the Germans. The acreage of rye is about the same as last year, and of oats a little short of last year. The vineyards have fallen off somewhat, "not through the women," as the Associated Press puts it, "but because of wet seasons and a pest." This is offset by two exceptionally good crops, potatoes and forage for horses and cattle.

CALL WOMAN TO REMOVE TROUBLE

Nashville Officials Appeal to Illinois Woman Voter for Help in Red Light District

Officials of Nashville, Tenn., last week appealed to Miss Kate Adams of Coulter House, Chicago, to straighten out the trouble which resulted from the closing of the red light district in the Tennessee city.

A few days ago the city closed up the levee district without making any provision for the inmates. The women thrown upon the community as a result have been a problem with which the city officials were unable to cope and the call for Miss Kate Adams, who has done notable work in Chicago, resulted.

Miss Adams answered the telegram by catching the first train for Nashville. She is a member of the board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association and while in Nashville told of the value of the ballot to the women of Illinois.

FLORIDA WOMEN'S CLUBS ENDORSE

By Vote of 100 to 5 Federation Comes Out for Suffrage—Victory for South

The Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, which a year ago refused to take a stand on equal suffrage, came out enthusiastically in favor of it at its convention last week in Orlando. The resolution endorsing suffrage was adopted by a vote of 100 to 5, the opposition making only a weak fight.

Following the adoption of this resolution, the federation voted into membership the Orlando Suffrage League, the first suffrage organization in the State.

The club women of the State will undoubtedly take an active part in trying to obtain the election of legislators in the June primaries who are favorable to a suffrage constitutional amendment.

The victory in the Florida Federation and the one with the Texas club women the previous week are significant of the change of attitude regarding suffrage among the women of the South. The Arkansas, Kentucky and West Virginia Federations had already endorsed the movement.

JERSEY REFUSES WIFE A CHOICE

Court Rules That Husband Has Sole Right to Choose Residence for Woman

A wife in New Jersey does not have the right to say where she shall live, according to a decision made Nov. 17 by the State Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton. The Court reversed the decision of an Advisory Master, who had refused a divorce to Amos C. Fisler, of Camden.

The Master had ruled that the husband could not obtain a divorce on the grounds of desertion because he did not seek out and persuade his wife to return to him. The Appellate Court, in reversing the decision, sets forth that it was not the right of the wife to say where she and her husband should live.

Fisler, who is a traveling man, provided rooms for his mother and his wife. His wife did not like this arrangement and left him, contending that she must live elsewhere than with her mother-in-law.

The Appellate Court decided that this was sufficient ground to award Fisler a divorce.

In the space of one month New Jersey has not only refused to allow women to vote, but has refused married women any voice as to their place of residence.

Booker T. Washington, whose death is universally regretted, like most men who have rendered conspicuous service to humanity in recent years, was an advocate of equal suffrage.

TOTAL IN KEYSTONE STATE CLIMBS TO 330,000 IN FAVOR

Latest Reports on Election Show of Approximate 719,000 Votes Suffrage Won 330,000 and carried in 33 Counties Final Figures Not Yet Obtainable

Approximately 330,000 votes were cast for equal suffrage in Pennsylvania, according to a statement issued Nov. 15 by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association.

"In the interest of accuracy and fairmindedness, a final statement on the showing made by the Pennsylvania suffragists on election day has been delayed until today," said Mrs. Roessing. "We regret that it is impossible even now to give definite figures, but the fact remains that there are still a few big counties in which the returns are delayed because of contests. The charges of fraud in these instances are not on the vote on our suffrage amendment but on the county ticket. Until all these cases are settled it will be impossible to give out final figures, but the present indications are that our adverse vote will be between 45,000 and 50,000.

"All in all, approximately 719,000 votes were cast on the suffrage amendment. Of this number, approximately 330,000 were in favor. These figures in themselves disprove for all time the assertion that there is any apathy on the subject of 'votes for women' in Pennsylvania.

"But it is not merely upon the small majority secured by the opposition that we suffragists base our claims to a victory greater than that of the interests which fought us.

"The results show that we carried by comfortable majorities thirty-three counties. In this number were four of the five largest counties in the State—Allegheny, Luzerne, Lackawana and Westmoreland. Of the first five counties, Philadelphia alone remained loyal to the stupid interests that are still laboring under the delusion that it will always be possible to figure election returns in advance on a cash register.

"Schuylkill, Berks, Montgomery, Lancaster, Delaware, Union and York—all of which returned majorities against our amendment—also have shown us that there are other counties in this State where the "machine" is still able to dominate public opinion. But this fact does not discourage us. For, arrayed against it, are the returns from Allegheny and Fayette counties. In these counties, both of which returned suffrage majorities, the returns proved that public opinion can be made to triumph over machine rule. And when our amendment comes up again five years from now, we are confident that this proof will be extended.

"Meanwhile, we wish to express our thanks to the more than 300,000 men who voted for us this year. From every rank in life they brought us their votes. The farmer, the miner, the clerk, the business man, the mechanic, the professional man—all gave us their loyal support. And from every rank in life we return our gratitude, for in our organization are the wives and mothers, the daughters and sisters of those who voted 'yes,' whether they came from farm or mine, shop or mill, store or office.

"So, although suffrage has been delayed in this State for five years, we are not depressed. Three hundred and thirty thousand men of the Keystone State have shown us that they believe our cause is just. Three hundred and thirty thousand of them have proven by their votes that they believe in fair play for women as well as for men. With their support as the foundation for our new campaign, we cannot help but win next time."

A SUFFRAGE PRIMER

Designed for Children in the Primary Grades and Societies Opposed to Woman Suffrage —With Hard Words Carefully Syllabicated and Illustrations to Render Their Meanings Easy

By Eugene A. Hecker, Author of "The History of Woman Suffrage"

LESSON IV.

There we have the anti-suffragette again.

We cannot escape her.

What is she vexed at now?

She is excited at the prospect of Free Love if Equal Suffrage wins.

What are the pon-der-ous volumes she is holding?

Those are the Stat-ist-ics of Divorce, Ancient and Modern, carefully expurg-ated and un-ex-plained by the Rev-er-end Pryman Jabot.

And how does she reason that equal suffrage will bring about Free Love?

She does not need to reason, my child, for she de-pends on her in-tu-ition.

LESSON V.

Goodness, who is this frenzied man?

That is an average member of a State Leg-i-s-lature. Men alone are fitted to deal with leg-is-la-tive prob-lems because they are guided by reason and can look at things more coolly and im-part-i-ally than women.

But this gentleman does not look reasonable or cool or im-partial.

Dear child, he is merely express-ing his con-vict-ions forc-ibly. There is a pure food bill before the House and he is talking of Abraham Lincoln and the im-mor-tal Jefferson and the glorious Stars and Stripes.

But what has that to do with the pure food bill?

That, my child, is what women cannot under-stand.

LESSON VI

Look!

These are Heads of City De-part-ments.

No. 1 was formerly a plumber and is now City Treasurer.

No. 2 was formerly a day laborer, but through push and pull now manages the De-part-ment of Health.

No. 3 is the Sup-er-in-tend-ent of Streets. No more need be said.

Well, I should think the voters would turn them out.

But, my child, where could they get a living? The asylums are already overcrowded. Besides, these gentlemen are useful in spending the city's taxes.

Do women pay taxes?

Surely.

Then why aren't they allowed to vote for the men who spend the taxes?

Because, my child, women do not know the value of money. They might drive out the saloon, for instance, and ruin the city's business and its fair re-put-a-tion for en-ter-tain-ing tour-ists.

LESSON VII

This is a spectre.

I can't see it.

It has not yet mat-er-i-al-ized. It is the spectre called by the antis, with becoming de-cor-um, "the im-mor-al women voters."

If certain women are im-mor-al, aren't certain men partners in their vice? And don't these men vote?

Leave the table instantly. What we are coming to, I can't im-ag-ine.

Only the immigrant can compete in the low wage with American women. Is there any relationship to be found in the fact that both the immigrant and the woman are disenfranchised?—Mrs. Raymond Robins.

WOMAN MEMBER UNCOVERS GRAFT

(Continued from page 375.)

superintendent, Michael E. Fitzgerald, and then purchased a second-hand one, which cost $2,500, while a new one of the same make could have been purchased for $2,600. She showed figures also to prove that the cost of maintaining the automobile, above the chauffeur's salary, had averaged $198 a month, and that 1,000 gallons of gasoline had been used, according to the bills, in four months.

She said that the bill for luncheons in September reached $78, some of the charges being contracted at a Boston hotel.

The four men, Messrs. Bradley, Vallely, Dwyer and Barrett, held "caucus" meetings of the board and passed upon business, which later came before the regular meetings; and Mrs. Whitman declared that they had appointed teachers in return for political favors.

They had an easy working majority, with Mrs. Whitman, the Citizens' Party member, the only minority representative, but she has held on through thick and thin, "showing more courage," as the Boston Transcript points out, "than some of the Citizen members of the old City Council."

Public-spirited citizens in Cambridge today are thankful that they have a woman on the school board.

SOUTH HOLDS BIG SUFFRAGE PARADE

(Continued from page 375.)

by Miss Eleanore Raoul and brought to Atlanta to be again sold.

The suffrage parade was somewhat marred by a misunderstanding between the police and the suffragists, the result being that the suffragists marched through streets impeded with traffic. But this fact seemed merely to emphasize the good will and enthusiasm of the people, who cheered and applauded the suffragists and deplored the discomfort of their voluntary march.

Following the example of the New York paraders, the Georgia women marched in absolute silence, and no braver sight was ever seen upon the city's streets than this splendid body of women wearing the suffrage colors.

The Woman's Journal section was loudly commended, and the local press commented very favorably on the splendid showing made by this section. Some two hundred women were in line, led by Mrs. Emily C. McDougald and Mrs. Frances Whiteside, presidents of the Equal Suffrage Party and Woman Suffrage League, and followed by Mrs. Amelia B. Woodall, Mrs. Eugene Mitchell and Miss Aurelia Roach, respective presidents of Atlanta and Fulton and DeKalb county branches. The first auto float in the parade was one representing "Liberty" in the person of Miss Janie Cooper, who was surrounded by eleven young girls representing the suffrage States of the Union.

Two hundred other beautifully decorated floats followed this one, representing the following organizations: The Georgia Woman's Suffrage League, the Young People's Suffrage Association, the suffrage associations of Bainbridge, Macon, Rome, Brunswick, and Union Point, and branches of the Georgia Equal Suffrage Association from Chatham, Muscogee, Clark, Richmond, Haralson, Bibb, Wilkes, McDuffie, Fulton, Cobb and DeKalb Counties.

Some of the noted suffrage leaders in these decorated cars were Mrs. Stannard Owens, president, and Mrs. Frank Fleming, vice-president of the Richmond county suffrage branch; Mrs. Paul Haskell, and Mrs. Mayhew Cunningham, president and vice president of the Equal Suffrage party of Chatham County; Miss Kate Hostead, president of the Muscogee County organization, with four pretty young Columbus ladies in her car—Miss Eva Gardiner, Miss Margaret Gordon, Miss Louise Buttolph, and Miss Ruth Battle; Miss Caroline Cobb and Miss Lucy Cobb and Miss Lucy Stanton were in the Clark County machine.

Miss Eleanore Raoul marshalled the parade and was an active and untiring participant in all the plans for the great suffrage celebration.

A WOMAN'S JOURNAL WEDDING

A WOMAN'S JOURNAL wedding took place on Sunday, Nov. 21, when Miss Agnes E. Ryan and Mr. Henry Bailey Stevens were married at Hooksett, N. H. The service, which was written by the Rev. D. A. Robinson and only slightly changed, was based on the principles of absolute equality, and Miss Ryan will continue to be called by her own name. The ceremony took place out-of-doors and was as follows:

"Henry Stevens and Agnes Ryan, we have met to solemnize your marriage. Christian marriage is far more than a civil compact. It is a relationship instituted by God and adorned by the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is, therefore, sacred and not to be entered upon lightly, but soberly, discreetly and in the fear of God.

"Realizing as you do, the deep significance of the step you are now taking, in its moral and spiritual effects upon your own lives and the life of society at large, you do well to unite the ministries of religion and the sanction of society as you thus ratify your vows to each other.

"We believe that in the sacredness of your own individual souls you have already given yourselves each to the other in honorable love and with a vow that shall never be broken. If you are now ready, in the presence of Almighty God and of these witnesses, to seal this compact, you may please join your right hands.

"Do you, Henry Stevens (Agnes Ryan), in the presence of Almighty God and of these witnesses, solemnly promise that you take this woman (man), whose hand you now hold, to be your lawfully wedded wife (husband), and do you promise that you will love her (him), honor her (him), and keep her (him) in sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, in prosperity and adversity, and do you promise that, forsaking all others, you will be faithful to her (him) forever?"

Each: "I do."

Minister: "By what sign shall these promises be confirmed?"

Both: "By this ring." (Each giving him a ring.)

Minister: "The ring has in all ages been the symbol of the unending and the eternal. These gold rings may well typify the tried gold of a pure affection that shall know no end. May they encompass both your lives in one with a love that is unalloyed and imperishable." (Giving back the rings.)

Each: "With this ring I thee wed nd promise to love thee faithfully forever." (Each putting a ring on the other's finger.)

Minister: "Having witnessed the solemn ratification of your mutual vows, I, by the authority vested in me as a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, do pronounce you to be, by the laws of God and man, husband and wife. What, therefore, God has joined together, let not man put asunder."

This was followed by a short prayer. Mr. Stevens and Miss Ryan attended church immediately after the marriage ceremony.

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A Woman for the School Board

To the Editor of The Woman's Journal:

MISS FRANCES G. CURTIS is a candidate for re-election as a member of the Boston School Committee. I believe that the service Miss Curtis has rendered during her three years on the committee is of a sort to recommend her to the fathers and mothers of the children and to other citizens interested in the welfare of the schools.

Miss Curtis has done much for the enhancement and recognition of the professional standing of teachers. She has helped in the lengthening of the course in the Normal School to three years, and in introducing college courses for teachers in the school buildings after school hours. As a result of these measures every Normal School graduate in the Boston schools will be on her way to a college degree—the new Normal School course being counted for two years of college credit, the courses provided in the school buildings helping her to add a third year, and the sabbatical year on half pay provided by the School Committee in 1907, making it possible for her to fill out her fourth year by personal attendance at college.

Miss Curtis's support of Dr. Dyer in the introduction of the merit system of promotion and in the greatly increased professional recognition of teachers, through the large part assigned to them in the framing of a new course of study, has been of great service in the same direction. Every school system is built around the teacher. It is the teacher who is on the firing line, and the efficiency of the system is her efficiency. In working for the professional standing and recognition of teachers, Miss Curtis has helped in a highly important and constructive way at what is the vital point in any school system.

Next to the quality of the teaching is the question of amount. How much of the teacher's time does each pupil receive? An extremely important advance made under the leadership of Dr. Dyer and with the enthusiastic support of Miss Curtis has been the introduction of summer schools for pupils who without such opportunity would be required to repeat a grade. As a result of attendance at these schools last summer 3,907 pupils were promoted who would otherwise have spent an additional year in school under the disheartening consciousness of failure—a saving of 3,907 years of life to Boston children! A step in the same direction has been the employment of kindergartners to take charge of first grade classes for three afternoons a week, giving first grade teachers time for special attention to individual children.

Another way of increasing the attention given to each child is to remove from the class-room those children who otherwise would occupy a disproportionate amount of the teacher's time. Miss Curtis has helped in the increase of special classes adapted to the requirements of such pupils:—slow moving classes for the children who cannot keep up, fast moving classes for those able to do the last three grades in two years—for whom the slower gait meant not only the loss of a year out of their lives but the acquirement of the demoralizing habit of working at half pressure—classes for the non-English-speaking, for the stammerers, and for the semi-blind. The value of such classes for those they directly serve is obvious, but their effect in releasing the teacher's time for looking after the normal child is even more important.

Perhaps the especial application of the three R's of which the American school child learns the least is the art of reading aloud. Miss Curtis has greatly encouraged and assisted the teachers of the Normal School in developing methods for improvement in pronunciation and expression both in reading and in speaking. Miss Curtis has also taken the initiative in an important improvement which is now taking place in the teaching of drawing.

A vitally important policy of the School Committee since it was reorganized in 1906 has been the giving of a square deal to every child by adapting the system of education to varying individual and vocational needs. In the old days the schools fitted for Harvard College, and so far as secondary education was concerned for nothing else. Since 1907 there has been a very wide increase in differentiation. Since Miss Curtis came on the board the clerical high school has been started, evening schools have been greatly increased in efficiency, and compulsory continuation schools have been begun. These last, in which Miss Curtis has taken an especial interest, provide four hours' schooling a week for children between fourteen and sixteen who have gone to work—the purpose being to keep them intellectually alive during those two most critical years. If the child who can afford to attend a high school is given an education costing nearly $90 a year, it seems only fair that ten or fifteen dollars should be spent upon the boy or girl who has to go to work. It is to do a little toward making up for past injustice in this respect that the continuation schools are carried on. A bit of concrete evidence of the value of these schools is in the increased length of time for which the pupils have held their several jobs.

One of the most important recent developments of school administration has been the wider opening of the school buildings to the public for evening use. The school is becoming increasingly the center through which the old neighborhood spirit is being revived. Miss Curtis has taken the leading part in a most successful reorganization of this evening center work in the Boston schools.

The above are some of the things Miss Curtis has helped to accomplish. It is difficult, however, to represent in a mere list of particulars a piece of administrative work. The value of the service lies in a great number of decisions in individual cases and in a revealed purpose and attitude of mind. Miss Curtis has been impersonal in her consideration of school problems, has invariably supported the progressive policy and the rule of the expert. It is unnecessary to say that she has been uniformly courteous to parents, to teachers and to all others. She has, at the same time, shown a more unusual quality—the power to say No—a quality essential to the usefulness of any member of a school committee.

Miss Curtis should be elected with such a handsome majority as shall demonstrate that the citizens of Boston recognize good service, and that they intend to keep their public schools out of politics.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915

"THE CASE" REVIEWED

During the late campaign for equal suffrage in Massachusetts, an anonymous pamphlet entitled "The Case Against Woman Suffrage" was widely circulated. Report says that it is to be circulated also in the States where suffrage amendments are now pending. Most of its assertions have already been answered in The Woman's Journal—some of them many times over; but the wish has been expressed in many quarters to have the answers all together in a compact form. A considerable space this week and next will, therefore, be devoted to reviewing this pamphlet. Although anonymous, it is generally understood to be the work of Mr. Gabriel Conroy. We shall use his name, for brevity, instead of saying "The anonymous author."

Mr. Conroy says: "The cornerstone of the woman suffrage movement is the argument that the vote is a 'natural' or 'inherent' or 'inalienable' right."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, for nearly forty years the president of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, expressed the view of most suffragists when she wrote in The Outlook of April 3, 1909:

"The fundamental argument for woman suffrage, of course, is its justice; and this would be enough, were there no other. But a powerful argument can also be made for it from the standpoint of expediency. It has now been proved to demonstration, not only that woman suffrage has no bad results, but that it has certain definite good results."

Mrs. Howe backed up this statement with a mass of testimony from the suffrage States.

Whether viewed from the standpoint of justice or of expediency, the argument against votes for women breaks down; but, while they are quite prepared to discuss it on the ground of expediency, most suffragists would emphatically refuse to have the question of justice left out of sight. A. S. B.

AS TO "NATURAL RIGHTS"

To say that women ought to have the ballot as a matter of justice is not necessarily to say that they ought to have it as a "natural right." Among both suffragists and anti-suffragists there are all sorts of theories as to the abstract basis of the right to vote. Many men who are opposed to the ballot for women believe that it is a natural right of men; and many men and women who favor equal suffrage do not believe that it is a natural right of anybody, in the sense of a right that is inherent and inalienable. As a matter of fact, hardly any right is absolutely inalienable—not even the famous "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The thief forfeits his right to liberty, the murderer his right to life; and everybody's pursuit of happiness is hedged about in many ways for the general good. Mr. Conroy intimates that everybody has an inalienable right "to have his person and property protected." But in war the soldier is forced to expose his life and the civilian his property. The theory of inalienable right cannot be maintained either for men or for women.

Mr. Conroy jumps from the decision that suffrage is not a natural and inalienable right of all persons under all circumstances to the conclusion that there is no question of right or wrong involved in the matter, and that it is wholly a matter of expediency. This is a very long jump. Dr. James Freeman Clarke said in answer to the argument that suffrage was not a natural right:

"Probably not. In a state of nature there is very little voting. There are many rights given by society, of which, however, it would be manifestly unjust to deprive either sex. If women were forbidden to use the sidewalk, and complained of the injustice, it would be no answer to tell them that it was not a natural right, but one given by society, and which society might therefore control as it saw fit."

WE AND OUR FATHERS

Mr. Conroy quotes Dr. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National Suffrage Association, as saying: "I believe in woman suffrage whether all women vote or no women vote, whether all women vote right or all women vote wrong," etc. Dr. Shaw said, in substance, "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall." Mr. Conroy draws the absurd conclusion that Dr. Shaw is recklessly willing to have the heavens fall and to have everything go to smash. But Dr. Shaw and all other suffragists believe that doing justice never yet made the heavens fall. Why ignore the numerous occasions on which she and scores of other writers and speakers in behalf of equal suffrage have set forth its good results?

Mr. Conroy says that "the framers of the Federal Constitution, a body of the wisest men this country has ever produced, did not provide for woman suffrage, and did specifically provide for every right inherent in man or woman." They provided for human slavery and for many other things which have had to be amended out of the constitution one by one. The framers of the constitution were among the wisest men of their day, but we should be unworthy to be their descendants if we did not advance beyond them.

"They were men of present valor, stalwart old iconoclasts,
Unconvinced by axe or gibbet that all virtue was the past's,
But we make their truth our falsehood, thinking that hath made us free,
Hoarding it in mouldy parchments, while our tender spirits flee
The rude grasp of that great Impulse which drove them across the sea!" A. S. B.

"WISER AND BETTER"

Mr. Conroy asks, "Will the public interest be better served by an electorate composed of men and women than by an electorate composed of men alone?" Suffragists believe that it will be, and the men and women who have practical experience of the matter declare that it is.

Mr. Conroy says that unless women are, on the average, wiser and better than men, it cannot be expedient to add them to the electorate. Men are wiser than women about some things, and women are wiser than men about others. Together they possess all the wisdom there is, and more than is possessed by either sex alone. And we need all the wisdom that there is to deal with the many and complicated problems now pressing for solution.

To say that there can be no advantage in equal suffrage unless women are better than men is like saying that there can be no advantage in allowing women to take part in a chorus unless women are better singers than men. It is expedient to let women join in singing "Hail, Columbia!" both because it gives women as well as men the lung exercise and the inspiration of joining in a patriotic song, and because it makes the chorus stronger. It is expedient to let women vote because it broadens their minds and inspires them with an increased interest in public questions; and because it brings the attention of a larger number of intelligent citizens to bear upon the solution of public problems. But it is doubly desirable to let women join in the song because they add the soprano and alto to the tenor and bass. Women are different from men, and women's voices in the State, like women's voices in the choir, add a new element. There are some important departments of human welfare in which women take a much keener interest than men; and where they have a vote they are able to secure increased attention to these from the law-makers. The points of weakness in American politics today are just the points in which women are strong. There is no lack of business ability, executive talent, shrewdness or "smartness" of any kind. There is a dangerous lack of conscience and humanity. That is why the men who lead in work for human welfare generally favor equal suffrage, while every institution that has cause to fear humanitarian legislation opposes votes for women.

In demanding proof that the new voters will be wiser and better than the old ones Mr. Conroy sets up a standard for women which has never been set up for men in any of the many previous extensions of the franchise. It has been gradually widened, from the men who paid large taxes to the men who paid small taxes, and then to the men who paid no direct taxes at all; but it was never done on the ground that the poor men were wiser and better than the rich. When the periodical attempt is made in the next Rhode Island Legislature to abolish the property qualification nobody will claim that the men who lack it must first prove themselves mentally and morally superior to the men with property. When Massachusetts abolished the old blue law limiting suffrage to members of the Congregational church it certainly was not done because the Congregationalists had become convinced that the men of all the other denominations were better and wiser than they themselves were! Mr. Conroy's rule, "Only superiors need apply," would have blocked every extension of suffrage ever made.

Mr. Conroy is said to be a Canadian who lived in Massachusetts for many years before applying to be naturalized, and who cast his first vote in 1915. In asking to be made a voter did Mr. Conroy offer to prove "beyond a reasonable doubt" that he was wiser and better than the average citizen of Massachusetts? If not, then, on his own principles, how could he justify his wish to add himself to the electorate? A. S. B.

DOES NOT HURT MOTHERS

Mr. Conroy asks: "Can woman be the mother of the race and the governor of the race at the same time without loss of efficiency?" And he answers his own question by declaring, "It means diverting the attention of woman from her natural duties." The Hon. John W. Kingman of the Wyoming Supreme Court says: "I have never heard any man complain that his wife was less interested in domestic economy because she had the right to vote and took an interest in making the community respectable."

Judge Lindsey says: "It does not take any mother from her home duties to spend ten minutes in going to the polls, casting her ballot and returning; but during those ten minutes she wields a power which is doing more to protect that home, and all other homes, than any other power or influence in Colorado."

Mr. Conroy quotes the New York World as saying: "If we may judge the future by the past, the immediate effect of woman suffrage will be to disorganize government and add to its confusion." There is not a single instance on record where the immediate effect of woman suffrage has been to do anything of the kind. Mr. Conroy and the World may safely be challenged to name an instance. A. S. B.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Mr. Conroy claims that "the net result of woman suffrage has been a loss to women and to the State." This is the crux of the whole argument. Whatever our theories may be, if equal suffrage in practice has turned out to be disastrous it must be condemned. But here is where the case of the opponents breaks down utterly.

Mr. Conroy asserts that "every unbiased person" agrees that equal suffrage "has increased taxes, lessened respect for the law, menaced the home and injured women." Why does not Mr. Conroy quote from some considerable number of these unbiased persons? Women are now voting throughout the whole Western half of the United States, and in seven foreign countries as well. Millions of men have had practical experience of equal suffrage. For twenty years, active Anti-Suffrage Associations in New York and Massachusetts have been diligently gathering all the testimony against it that they could get. In all the suffrage States put together they have not yet found a dozen respectable men, residents of those States, who say over their own names and addresses that it has done the things Mr. Conroy says it has done; nor more than a handful who say that it has had any bad results whatever.

On the other hand, we have testimony that it works well, not only from all the Governors of the suffrage States, the chief justices, the college presidents, the legislators—in several cases a unanimous vote of the Legislature—but also from hundreds of ministers of various denominations, from hundreds of editors, and from the men and women most distinguished for their intelligence and good deeds. More convincing still is the fact that it spreads steadily from one neighboring State to another, and is not repealed anywhere. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." A. S. B.

WOMEN AND THE BOSSES

Mr. Conroy says equal suffrage would add greatly to the vote that can be controlled by the bosses. The bosses themselves evidently do not think so. Even the papers most opposed to equal suffrage admitted that at the recent election in New Jersey the bosses of both political parties united their efforts and worked openly to defeat the suffrage amendment. In New York State also, and in Pennsylvania, the political machines were used against the women. Does anybody suppose that "Jim" Nugent would fight equal suffrage if he thought

(Continued on page 380.)

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NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND STATES

MAINE

The 35th annual convention of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association was held at Kennebunk Nov. 17. Resolutions were passed congratulating the women of the country on their splendid campaign for equal suffrage; urging the bringing of Maine into line as the first State in the East, and rejoicing in Denmark's granting equal suffrage. Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse of Portland made the principal address.

The constitution was amended so that leagues having no dues or dues less than fifty cents may affiliate with the State association by paying five dollars a year and may send two delegates to the annual State convention. Pledges this year were twice as large as last year.

The following officers were elected: President, Miss Helen Bates, Portland; vice president at large, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Winthrop; vice president, Mrs. L. R. Rounds, Portland; recording secretary, Mrs Gladys Chapman, Portland; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Margaret Worcester, Portland; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Anthoine, Portland.

CONNECTICUT

One of the quiet but effective activities of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association is the sending out biweekly of a multigraphed letter which is called the News Bulletin. This little sheet is sent to every dues-paying member of the affiliated leagues, and also to active suffragists in towns which as yet have not formal suffrage organization. It contains the general news of the work undertaken by the State Association and news notes from all leagues that send news to the press department. It also contains messages from the president of the Association, notices of future activities, explanation of past occurrences, appeals for immediate action at times when such action is needed, and in general all such matter as would be communicated by a member of the Executive Board if such a member were addressing a local league meeting. After the State convention in October the News Bulletin began its third year of usefulness, and it was generally conceded that it had been most effective in welding the local leagues into one corporate whole.

In the colleges in and near Boston many young women are earning their way under great difficulties. Some excellent students actually suffer from cold and hunger and are badly in want of clothes. If any of our readers have partly worn coats or dresses to give away, they are invited to leave them at the office of The Woman's Journal. They will be given to girl students to whom they will be a real boon.

At the caucus for the Republican candidate for school committeeman in Springfield, Nov. 16, 615 women cast their vote on the matter. The Springfield Republican says that the vote polled by the women was probably the largest ever noted either at a primary election or during a regular municipal election in that city. The good government candidate was nominated.

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LIQUOR ACTIVITY STIRS BAY STATE

Springfield Man Says City Resents Interference of Saloons in Political Matters

A Springfield politician, who has been an active member of the Republican Committee for a number of years, according to the Springfield Republican of Nov. 13, expressed the belief that the license issue will occupy a prominent place in the municipal election this fall. He predicted that the no-license vote will be materially increased, and that it would not be surprising if the city voted no-license. "The majority of voters are not so much opposed to license as they are to the interference of the liquor interests in politics," he said. "I firmly believe that it is going to cost the liquor men a large number of votes. Personally, I know of at least a dozen men who never discuss the license question, and who have voted for license consistently in the past, who express themselves as opposed to the activities of the liquor men in politics, and who said that they shall register their rebuke by voting no-license."

It is impossible to say that this man was thinking of the work of the liquor interests against the suffrage amendment, but it is highly probable.

Mr. John B. Moors, of the Public School Association, spoke on the Importance of the School Vote at the residence of Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, 157 Commonwealth avenue, Nov. 22.

RHODE ISLAND

The work of interviewing Rhode Island Congressmen is being carried on enthusiastically. Suffragists have the support of Congressman O'Shaunessy, who not only voted for the amendment at the last session but made one of the strongest pleas in the House.

Congressman Ambrose Kennedy is to receive a delegation later in the month.

United States Senators LeBaron B. Colt and Henry F. Lippitt were non-committal on the question, but Congressman Stiness referred to his support of the suffrage measure in the State Senate and declared that women might judge of his future stand from his past record.

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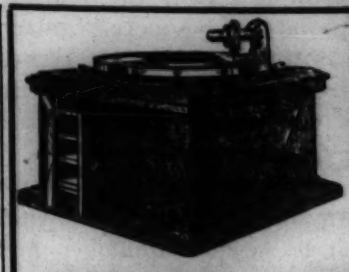

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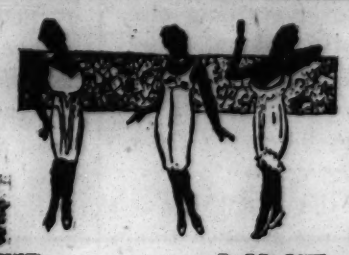

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it would double his power? The bosses clearly believe that they could not control the women voters; and the experience of the suffrage States bears this out.

A. S. B.

WOMEN'S SCHOOL VOTE

Mr. Conroy says that the greatest menace to government is the voter who stays at home on election day. That depends on whether the person who stays at home is a desirable or an undesirable voter. If as many of the undesirable as of the desirable stay at home, it does not affect the result of the election one way or the other. If more of the undesirable stay at home, it is an advantage. With men, as a rule, the undesirable voters turn out more promptly and more regularly than the desirable ones. With women just the opposite has been found to be the case. As a general thing the ignorant and undesirable woman automatically disfranchises herself by staying away from the polls.

Mr. Conroy intimates that the undesirable women can always be relied upon to cast their full vote, and that they will be sure to outnumber the desirable women, because comparatively few of the latter will go to the polls. Singularly enough, he appeals to the women's school vote to prove this! If school suffrage has proved anything, it has certainly proved that the bad and ignorant women will not be "the first to rush to the polls," and that they will not outvote the good women and subvert the foundations of society, as the anti-suffragists prophesied. "If we make this innovation, we shall destroy the race, which will be blasted by Almighty God!" said a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in the debate that preceded the granting of school suffrage in 1879. Nobody would say today that it has done anything of the kind.

A circular letter of inquiry was addressed by the editor of The Woman's Journal a few years ago to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in every State where women have the school vote. Except in the full suffrage States, women cannot vote for State Superintendent: so the replies cannot be said to have been biased by any wish to win the women's votes. Every Superintendent was asked whether school suffrage for women had had any good results or any bad results, and if so, what? The answers were unanimous that there had been no bad results; and the large majority declared that the results had been good. These expressions were especially emphatic in the States where women have the full school suffrage, i. e., a vote not only on school officers, but on school appropriations. The Wisconsin Superintendent mentioned that in Madison, where the old high school building had become rickety and a firetrap, the proposal for a new building was carried by the women's votes. The Nebraska Superintendent wrote: "In the voting of school bonds where better school buildings were an absolute necessity, the bonds could not have been carried without the votes of the good and intelligent women. The instances are too numerous to mention."

The consensus of the replies was that the women's school vote, though usually not large, was of good quality; and that when an important question arose, the women turned out in greater numbers and voted for the best interests of the children. "Most women have the interests of their children at heart, regardless of everything else," said the State Superintendent of North Dakota.

One of the specific questions asked in the letter was "Do you find that the bad and ignorant women vote more generally than the good and intelligent?" The replies were uniformly in the negative.

Most women seem to look upon the school vote as a sort of life preserver. They do not use it when things are running smoothly and they are satisfied with the management of the schools; but if an emergency arises, then the mothers turn out.

The anti-suffragists always try to show that the vote is declining. As a matter of fact, during the last few years there has been a large increase in the women's school vote in Connecticut, Ohio and other States. The increase has been especially marked in Massachusetts. When school suffrage was first granted, less than 5,000 women voted. During the twenty years from 1890 to 1910 the women's vote averaged only 15,600. In 1911 it rose to 22,755; in 1912 it was 48,127; in 1913, 44,503; and in 1914, 44,957. In other words, during the past three years it has averaged much more than double what it averaged during the thirty years before.

Women's small school vote is seldom urged as an objection to equal suffrage in the States where the school officers are chosen at a separate election, because in those States people know that the men's school vote is small likewise. The school elections are held separately all through the country districts of New York, and in a number of the Middle Western States. Only a very small fraction of the men turn out to vote at them. Sometimes only three men in a town vote; sometimes only two. Miss Laura Clay tells of a case in Kentucky where the school officers had to be appointed instead of elected, because not a single man had cast a ballot for them. Toronto used to choose its school officers at a separate election, but now chooses them at the regular municipal election; and one of the reasons urged for making the change was that only a handful of voters came out at the school elections. The smallness of the women's school vote is to be regretted, but it is only a new proof of the truth of Mrs. Poyser's immortal saying: "I am not denying that women are foolish. God Almighty made them to match the men!"

In Kansas women got school suffrage in 1861. Their vote was small. In 1887 they got municipal suffrage, and their vote became much larger. In 1912 they got full suffrage, and it became much larger still. In Oregon, Washington and Arizona women had the school vote for many years before their full enfranchisement, and their vote was small. Since they obtained full suffrage, it has become large. In Chicago at the last election in which the women could vote only for a trustee of the State University, less than 500 women voted. At the first election where they could vote for Mayor and the whole board of city officers, 250,404 women voted.

Men's vote is large at the large elections and small at the small elections. Naturally, the same is the case with women. Great efforts have to be made by the political parties to get the male voters out, even at a presidential election. Every man, if he stops a moment to think, knows that the majority of men would not take the trouble to register and vote at an election where school officers alone were to be chosen. The smallness of women's school vote will, of course, be used as an argument by those whose only wish is to score any point against equal suffrage, justly or unjustly; but it can have little weight with those who are willing to look at the matter with fairness.

Nothing said here is meant to justify either men or women in neglecting to vote at school elections. The real importance of these elections ought to call out a much larger vote than it does.

Incidentally, the school elections show the insincerity of one of the favorite anti-suffrage arguments. Julia Ward Howe wrote in The Woman's Journal of Jan. 23, 1909:

"With rare exceptions, the ladies who make a specialty of opposing equal suffrage do not use the school ballot. With what consistency, then, can they object to full suffrage on the ground that it would impose on them 'an added duty'? By actions which speak louder than words, they every year declare their conviction that the right to vote carries with it no duty or obligation whatever."

WOMEN DO VOTE

Where women have the full ballot, they vote in large numbers.

At the presidential election of 1912 there were 24,773,583 men over 21 years of age in the non-suffrage States of the Union. Of these 12,521,899 voted, or 54.5 per cent. In the six equal suffrage States—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington and California—the only States where women could vote for President in 1912—there were 3,253,443 men and women over 21 years of age. Of these, 1,514,643 voted, or 46.6 per cent. These figures are taken from wholly impartial sources—the U. S. Census and the New York World Almanac.

Between the proportion of men voting in the non-suffrage States and the proportion of all adults voting in the suffrage States, there was a difference of less than 8 per cent. Either the women in suffrage States voted almost as generally as the men, or the men in the suffrage States voted much more generally than the men throughout the rest of the country. There is no escape from this conclusion.

Striking proof that women do vote is also to be found in the figures of last November's elections.

Kansas, Oregon and Arizona gave women the ballot in November, 1912, and the women had their first chance to vote at a general election in November, 1914. In Arizona the total vote cast rose from 23,722 in 1912 to 51,007 in 1914; in Oregon, from 137,040 to 210,566; and in Kansas, from 365,444 to 530,206. The increase is the more remarkable inasmuch as 1912 was a presidential year.

California elects her Governor once in four years. In 1911 she enfranchised her women. The total vote cast at the gubernatorial election in 1906 was 312,030; in 1910, 385,715, and in 1914, 926,689. These figures speak for themselves.

Neither can it be shown that women lose their interest after the novelty has worn off. In New Zealand the women's vote has increased at each triennial Parliamentary election. In 1893, 90,290 women voted; in 1896, 108,783; in 1899, 119,550; in 1902, 138,565; in 1905, 175,046; in 1908, 190,114, and in 1911, 22,858. (New Zealand Year Book). The figures for 1914 have not been received. In Australia, too, the women's vote has steadily grown.

Woman will bring to the immediate problems of government a fresh point of view, greater leisure for the study of politics, and a special knowledge of the needs of women and children.—Joseph O'Brien.

THE STAY-AT-HOMES

Mr. Conroy dwells upon the stay-at-home voter. Every church has a problem in its stay-at-home members—those who will not take the trouble to come to church. There are more men who stay away than women. According to Mr. Conroy's reasoning, it would be an advantage to forbid men to go to church, because then a larger proportion of the people entitled to attend would actually be found in their seats.

Everybody can see the folly of this reasoning, as applied to the church. To do its best work, a church must interest as many people as possible. It is better for it to have some men than none at all. The church does them good, and they do it good, by increasing its numbers, and by contributing the masculine point of view.

Popular government, to do its best work, must interest the largest possible number of the citizens. The object of an election is to bring out as full an expression of public opinion as possible; and it is clear that we have a much fuller expression of it where both men and women vote, even if the women vote somewhat less numerously than the men.

Mr. Conroy says that in Chicago, at the election held in April, 1915, only 250,404 women voted, as compared with 434,277 men. But there was certainly a much fuller expression of public opinion with those 250,404 women than there would have been without them; and they were not a "menace," because the 250,404, instead of being mostly undesirables, as Mr. Conroy assumes would necessarily be the case, were in the overwhelming majority good women. The conscientious, bright and patriotic women come out much more generally than the slothful and stupid.

In Chicago we have experience of women's vote in a big and congested city, with a very mixed population. In not one single ward have the women's votes turned the scale in favor of a bad candidate or a bad measure. In most of the wards the majority of the men and the majority of the women voted the same way; but in seven wards the women's votes turned the scales in the election of city councilmen, and in each case they turned it in favor of the good government candidate.

Even in the worst ward, instead of showing that they were more under boss control than the men, the women gave "Bathhouse John" a smaller vote, both actually and proportionally, than the men did.

A. S. B.

SOME CALIFORNIA FIGURES

A committee of Southern California women had the statistics of the men's and women's vote compiled in the offices of the city and county clerks from the official records in many cities and towns. As the vote of men and women is not tabulated separately, it was necessary to make a count of the entire vote from the roster. In case of any doubt about signatures, the benefit was given to the men. Thus if a person whose name was checked off as having voted was entered as J. Smith, it was assumed that J. stood for John and not for Jane. The result of the investigation was published in the Woman's Bulletin of Monrovia, California, for December, 1913.

In Los Angeles, the vote stood, men, 52,731; women, 37,100; in San Diego, men, 9,961; women, 6,017, in Santa Ana, men, 2,144; women, 1,394; Redondo Beach, men, 590; women, 376; Berkeley, men, 4,874; women, 3,702; San Buena Ventura, men, 801; women, 587; Sierre Madre, men, 219; women, 175; Pasadena, men, 5.872; women, 5,202; South Pasadena, men, 994; women, 922; Santa Monica, men, 1,511; women, 1,134; San Gabriel, men, 238; women, 151; Santa Barbara, men, 2,404; women, 1,999. It is clear that women cast a substantial vote and that there was a much fuller expression of public opinion with them than there would have been without them.

This report also gives a long list of concrete examples of good things that the women voters have accomplished in different California towns.

The committee of women who sent out this report include the President of the College Equal Suffrage League, the President of the California Woman's Democratic League, a special agent of the State Bureau of Labor, a member of the State Immigration Committee, and others whose official position gives weight to their words.

A. S. B.

(Refutation of "The Case Against Woman Suffrage" will be continued next week.)

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States Where Women Have Full Suffrage—Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.
Presidential and Municipal Suffrage—Illinois.
States Which Vote On Question in 1916—Iowa (June 5), South Dakota, West Virginia.
State Which Votes On Question in 1917—Arkansas.
State Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another—Tennessee.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY

By Madeline McD. Breckinridge

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 12, 1915.
Governor James B. McCreary,
Frankfort, Ky.

My Dear Governor McCreary:

The morning paper states that you have appointed a committee to interest the women of this State in the program of "Preparedness" outlined by President Wilson. The committee named consists of some eighty-five Kentucky women.

Does it strike you as consistent that you should expect the women of Kentucky to have any interest in or any concern for the preparedness of their country, while you deny them a voice in its government? If there are any functions of government that are purely masculine they must surely be those of offense and defense. The most ancient and honorable argument of the antis is that women cannot fight and therefore should not vote. And surely no man who feels that women should have no voice in deciding whether war is to be made or not, can feel that any part of the burden of war or the preparedness therefor should be thrown upon women—not even the burden of forming public opinion to that end. What have women to do with public opinion anyhow?

We suffragists, of course, know that it is impossible for men, however much they would, to prevent the burden of war from falling upon women, or the burden of preparedness from falling on the whole people in taxation, women as well as men. We know that every State and every country in time of war, as in time of peace, must and should have the help of its women. But for men who deny women the vote, even to take one eye out of the sand on this question, is dangerous.

Do you remember that the last Legislature, a Democratic Legislature, defeated the bill for submission of woman suffrage to the voters? And that the same Legislature failed to appropriate for a Kentucky building at the Panama Exposition? Thereafter you appointed a commission to try to raise the funds for such a building by private subscription, and this commission made a special and wide-spread appeal to the women of the State to come to the rescue and see that the dignity of Kentucky was upheld. You appointed on the commission men who had opposed the woman suffrage bill in the Legislature, and one man, in particular, whom the women all rembered not only for the fact that he had opposed full suffrage when offered and school suffrage for women through three previous sessions, but especially for the inexcusable manner in which he had opposed these measures. The women did not respond to the appeal for funds. Kentucky went without a building at the Exposition. She was one of the few States unrepresented and unadvertised, as I have heard Kentucky visitors relate with mortification. Kentucky women are not idiots—even though they are closely related to Kentucky men. You can't ignore them and treat them as if they were kindergarten children, and then when work is needed expect them to do a man's share—or a woman's, as you please to state it; it has amounted to about the same thing since the world began, only sometimes the woman's share has been and still is the heavier.

Wouldn't it be better for the Democrats of Kentucky to wake up to the fact that women are one half the people of Kentucky, that neither Kentucky nor the nation can get along without their help, and hereafter to ask it on a self-respecting basis? To take the position of the anti-suffragist that women do not need to protect themselves because men perfectly protect them, and then at the first rumor of war to call on them to do their part in the plans for defense, is not really self-respecting. Can't you assure me that you and the Democrats whom you represent will give proof at the next Legislature that you are no longer in so inconsistent a position?

Sincerely yours,

Madeline McD. Breckinridge,
Campaign Chairman Kentucky
Equal Rights Association.

UNION COMPLETES CONVENTION PLAN

Program to Start with Reception of Envoys, Will Close with Grand Pageant

The program for the first convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is complete. It will begin Dec. 6, the day that Congress convenes, when the two envoys, Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Joliffe arrive, and are received at the outskirts of the capital and escorted in. It will close with a grand pageant to Susan B. Anthony at Convention Hall, the evening of Dec. 13.

The welcoming of the envoys and the presentation of the petitions to Congress and the President, as outlined by The Woman's Journal last week, will take a good part of Dec. 6. On that same evening at the Madison House there will be a meeting of the executive committee of the Union.

On Dec. 7 there will be a reception in honor of the envoys from the Women Voters' Convention, at which Helen Todd will speak and Madame Alda sing. Dec. 8, the National Advisory Council, with Mrs. S. B. H. Young as chairman of the committee on arrangements, will meet.

Dec. 9 the convention will be called to order by Alice Paul. A program and an order of business will be adopted. Mrs. Nina E. Allender, president of the District of Columbia Branch of the Congressional Union, will welcome the delegates, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia will respond. Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, chirman of the committee on credentias, and Miss Alice Paul, of the executive committee, will make reports. The following State presidents will also report: Miss Gail Laughlin, California; Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Colorado; Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Connecticut; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Delaware; Mrs. Nina E. Allender, District of Columbia; Mrs. W. E. Stanrod, Idaho; Mrs. Townsend Scott, Maryland; Mrs. Edward Breitung, Michigan; Mrs. Alden Potter, Minnesota; Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio; Miss Cornelia Cook, Oregon; Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah; Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vermont; Miss Anne Martin, Nevada; Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Virginia.

On Dec. 10 the national organizers and the various chairmen of the national committees will report. In the evening a dinner for the delegates will be given at convention headquarters, with Mrs. Richard Wainwright as chairman of the committee on arrangements. The toastmistress is to be Miss Zona Gale of Wisconsin, and the speakers are to be Mrs. Glendower Evans of Massachusetts and Mr. Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City.

Dec. 11 will be devoted to committee reports and other routine business, with the election of officers for the coming year. On Dec. 12 there will be a big mass meeting at Belasco Theatre, with Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron presiding. Mrs. Cherdron was secretary of the women voters' convention at San Francisco. The speakers will be Mrs. Field and Miss Joliffe, Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Maude Younger, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Senator Sutherland and Representative Mondell. At a reception that night Miss Janet Richards will speak.

Dec. 13 the committee of 100 for maintenance, Mrs. Kent, chairman, will meet. That evening the Susan B. Anthony pageant, with Miss Hazel MacKaye as director, will be given at Conventional Hall. On the last day, Dec. 14, the Executive Committee meets.

A new edition of "Dreams," by Olive Schreiner, has just been issued by Little, Brown & Company, Boston. The chief points of merit of the new edition are an introduction by Amy Wellington and the large clear type in which the edition is printed. It will make an excellent Christmas present, especially for young men or young women.

DR. SHAW TO GIVE TIME TO SPEAKING

National President Says She Will Not Be Candidate for Re-election at Convention

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, announced this week that she would not be a candidate for re-election at the convention of the National Association.

Dr. Shaw said in her statement:

'During the last year I have been increasingly conscious of the growing response to the spoken word on behalf of this cause of ours. Because of the unparalleled large audiences drawn to our standard everywhere, I have become convinced that my highest service to the suffrage movement can best be given if I am relieved of the exacting duties of the presidency so that I may be free to engage in campaign work, since each year brings its quota of campaign States.

"Therefore, after careful consideration I have decided not to stand for re-election to the office of president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. I have deferred making this announcement until the campaigns were ended but now that it is time to consider the work for the coming year, I feel it my duty to do so."

Professor Joseph Henry Beale, of the Harvard Law School, who has this fall opened at Cambridge, Mass., the Cambridge Law School for Women, says:

"In my experience I find women's judgment, in business matters with which they are familiar, as good as men's; their exactness and care are quite as great; their reasoning power, given the experience on which to base it, as accurate."

Miss Mary Lee, head of the suffragists in Mercer County, Penn., announced last week that with complete returns at hand on the suffrage amendment in the county, the cause was victorious in 78 out of the 81 precincts. And in the losing districts the antis won by only a small vote.

Miss Margaret Foley

For speaking engagements before men's and women's organizations, Miss Margaret Foley may be reached by addressing her in care of

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OPEN QUARTERS IN WASHINGTON

Preparations for National Convention Made at New Offices of Four Organizations

Washington suffragists received material reinforcements during the past week in their work of preparation for the National convention, Dec. 14-19, through the opening of headquarters on 1307 F street of four suffrage organizations affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association: the College Equal Suffrage League, the Washington Woman Suffrage Council, the District of Columbia Equal Suffrage League and the committee on local arrangements of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the well-known novelist, is chairman of the committee which has charge of the arrangements for the convention.

ANTI CIRCUTATES OLD STOCK STORY

Miss Markeson Tells Same Tale of Abuse in Auburn That She Did in Erie

The story which Miss Markeson, the anti-suffragist campaigner, circulated of alleged mistreatment in Erie, Pa., last summer, seems capable of serving in various other places.

Miss Florence D. Terry, of Auburn, N. Y., says, in a recent letter: "I am wondering if that story is a stock one, told wherever she goes. For Miss Markeson recently came into our headquarters and in most abusive language accused the ladies there of having gone to the newly-opened headquarters of the antis and of having "taken" literature away from them. Such a serious offence had we committed, the lady asserted, that she was going to have the affair thoroughly investigated. Needless to say no one of us was guilty.

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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

STIRRING STORY OF LADY PAGET

Steadfastly Refuses to Desert Her Wounded Charges As Bulgarians Advance on City

The newspapers last week gave the following account of the heroism of Lady Ralph Paget, who refused to leave her hospital at Nish:

The Serbian army was retreating and the Bulgarians were within three hours of the city, when Sir Ralph Paget dashed over from Uskub in an automobile. Rushing into the hospital, he commanded his wife to make her escape at once. Lady Paget refused, saying:

"We owe too much to these men here under our care to leave them now, when they need us most."

Sir Ralph implored her to go, but she refused. So he kissed her good-by and sped back. The hospital and its entire staff of doctors and nurses were captured by the Bulgarians.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ARE CHALLENGED

Voting for Delegates to Conventions of National Parties May Be Legislative Matter

The right of Illinois women to vote for delegates to the national conventions of the several parties, a point which has been at issue in the interpretation of the existing election laws, may be determined at the special session of the Illinois Legislature, which was called last week by Governor Edward F. Dunne.

Governor Dunne's proclamation provides for consideration of the primary election act.

Under the existing statute women in Illinois may vote for all elective officers not named in the constitution. This would allow them to cast ballots at Presidential primaries for convention delegates. Anti-suffrage adherents claim convention delegates should be elected by the Congressional convention, at which women have no representation.

SUFFRAGE ENVOYS WIN ADHERENT

Party on Way to Washington Get Ten Governors to Sign and 5,000 Others

Mrs. Sara Bard Field and her party, representing woman voters, were entertained in Boston on Tuesday at a luncheon and were received by Gov. Walsh at City Hall. While in Albany last week they obtained Gov. Whitman's signature to the petition they are to present to Congress in behalf of the National Amendment for Equal Suffrage. They have already added over 5,000 names to their list since they left San Francisco. Among them are the signatures of ten governors.

They were in Providence on Nov. 24 and 25, in New Haven Nov. 26. They will be in New York Nov. 27 and 28; in Newark Nov. 29 and 30; in Philadelphia Dec. 1 and 2; in Wilmington, Dec. 3; in Baltimore Dec. 4; in Washington Dec. 5 and 6.

TOOK NEWARK AT ITS OWN WORD

Women Leaders Answer Invitation to Boost City by Reminder of Oct. 19

A Committee of One Hundred in Newark, N. J., is arranging a pageant to boom the city on its 250th anniversary next spring. Ninety-eight men and two women constitute the committee. Some one decided, according to the New York Evening Post, that as the work would have to be done largely by the women, some of them had better be on the committee. But the reliable women workers in the city are largely suffragists.

The Evening Post says that their answers over the telephone were as follows:

"No, I can't do it. I am sorry. I'd do anything in reason to oblige you, but I was remanded, on October 19 by the men of Newark to the home, and I'm in it—not to be seduced from it. I'm learning my place."

"No, I can't do it. I am sorry. I had hoped to take part in it, but I've got to devote my spare time for the next five years to suffrage. When that is won, I'll be able to help in other civic matters."

"No, I can't do it. I'm spending all my time, since October 19, looking for a husband to take me out of public life and enable me to stay in a home."

"What? Me celebrate the birthday of Newark? No, I can't pour out my energy in celebration of the fact that Newark is a very backward city."

"No, I'll do anything to get Newark out of the clutches of the saloon, the Vice Trust, the bosses, and snobbism, but I can't waste my time exploiting her shame."

RACING INTERESTS FOUGHT SUFFRAGE

Jamaica Real Estate Dealer Tells How Horse Racers Worked Against Amendment

Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, of Queens County, N. Y., received a letter previous to the election from James A. Gray, Jr., a real estate dealer of Jamaica, N. Y., in which he said:

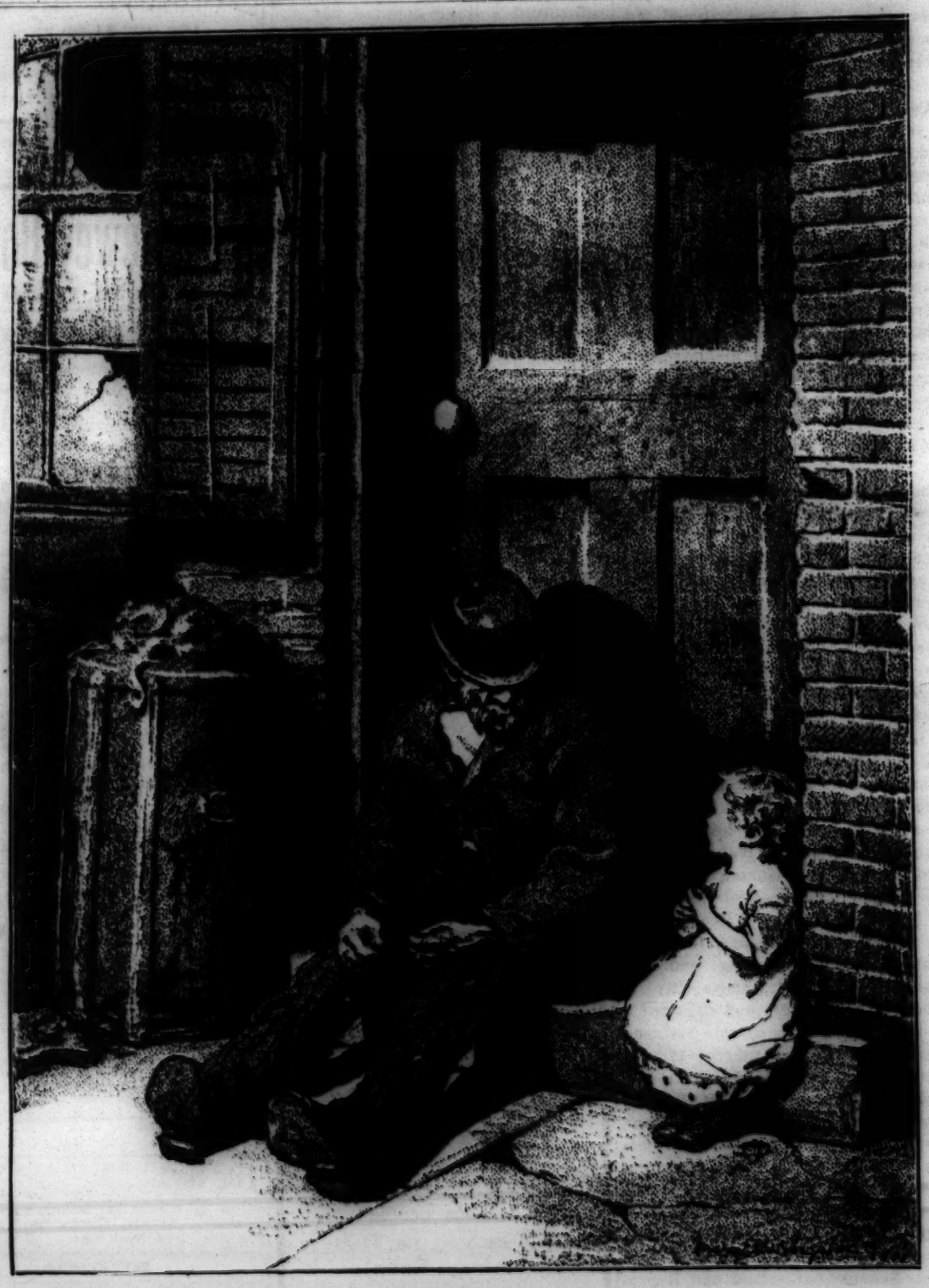
"The horse-racing interests are making a thorough canvass of Jamaica, and I presume other parts of the county, insisting that everybody register for the purpose of voting against woman suffrage. Their activity is because, should the women obtain the right to vote, they will prevent racing within the State."

Mr. Gray, a son of Col. James A. Gray, added that he had been urged to register, and was told that unless the woman suffrage amendment was defeated in this State horse racing would soon be forbidden.

Efforts to legalize race track gambling have lately been defeated in California, Utah and Colorado, and in each case the defeat was attributed to the women.

When 13-year-old J. Harvey Bresler of New York had to write a theme in school on "What I Saw in the Streets Within the Last Few Days," he told of the suffrage parade, concluding:

"The daintily decorated figures and floats of 'Victory,' 'Justice' and 'Equality,' the appealing and beautiful flags and dresses, and lastly, the charming form and feature of the fair paraders raised such a strong appeal to humanity that for their gallant effort, if for nothing else, woman's plea for equal rights should be granted almost unanimously." His composition won the highest mark.



The Child: "Doesn't mamma know it's Thanksgiving?"
The Man: "Shure! But she don't know enough to celebrate!"

LAST LAUGHS

"Well, Mary, have you got a place yet?"

"No, Miss. The registry office people all want girls who have had previous experiments."—Stray Stories.

Ella: "Why did she throw herself at him in that way?"

Bella: "Because she knew that he was a good catch."—Lippincott's.

Kokus: "Closefist claims that when charity is needed he is always the first to put his hand in his pocket."

Pokus: "Yes; and he keeps it there till the danger is over."—Topeka Journal.

An old Scotchwoman was famous for speaking kindly. No sheep was so dark that she could not discover some white spot. One day a neighbor lost patience with her, and said, "Wumman, ye'll hae a guid word to say for the deevil himself!" Instantly came the reply, "Weel, he's a verra industreeous body!"—Tit-Bits.

Willie Chumpleigh: "D'ye know, Miss Gladys, I hadn't been talking to your father more than a couple of minutes when he called me a brainless idiot?"

Miss Gladys: "Indeed! I wonder what caused the delay?"—Stray Stories.

"I'm awfully sorry that my engagements prevent my attending your charity concert, but I shall be with you in spirit."

"Splendid! And where would you like your spirit to sit? I have tickets here for one mark, four marks, and ten marks."—Fliegende Blätter.

"Sam," said May Irwin to her colored butler, "do you mean to vote on Nov. 2?"

"Cose I means to vote," Sam answered promptly.

"What do you know about the constitution?" asked May Irwin.

"Law now, Miss May," said Sam, "you don't have to be a doctor to vote."

Sheltered

Twice as many women as men lost their lives in the Williamsburg factory fire.

"The whole science of government," said Mr. Root, in that immutable, twenty-one-year-old anti-suffrage speech of his, "is the science of protecting life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. . . . And I for one will never consent to part with the divine right of protecting my wife and my daughter. . . ."

But Mr. Root's wife and daughter probably do not have to work in factories under governmental inspection. — Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.

PROBE OF FRAUD ASKED BY MAYOR

Blankenburg Says Tens of Thousands Had Voting Assistance Forced on Them

Requests that the Grand Jury take up the question of assistance to Philadelphia voters at the polls on Nov. 2 was made last week by Mayor Blankenburg in a letter to Judge William Wilkins Carr, of the Court of Common Pleas.

The mayor declared that tens of thousands of voters were forced to take assistance at the polls.

"Tens of thousands had assistance forced upon them," the mayor said. "It is boasted about by the Republican workers. How many got assistance no person knows."

Hearings before the Democratic and Republican National Committees on the question of planks for equal suffrage in the national party platforms will be held in Washington Dec. 7 and 14, respectively. A deputation will interview the President Dec. 6.

The need for train matrons on through expresses is being agitated by J. W. Hamilton of St. Paul, Minn., who urges that influence be brought to bear upon State senators and representatives for legislation upon the matter. In the leaflet which he has distributed Mr. Hamilton asks for evidence to show that more women would travel if the railways carried train matrons, and to show the vital necessity from a moral standpoint of having such matrons.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 48. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915 FIVE CENTS

SOUTH HOLDS BIG SUFFRAGE PARADE

Atlanta Has First Line of Marching Women Ever Seen in Southern City

The first body of marching women, bearing suffrage banners and carrying suffrage standards, was seen on the streets of a Southern city when the suffragists of Georgia marched through the principal thoroughfares of Atlanta during the Harvest Festival last week. They won almost universal admiration and applause, as did the handsomely decorated suffrage floats which followed the marchers.

The parade was led by Mrs. M. L. McLendon, president of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association, who rode in the "Eastern Victory" car, the one owned originally by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and upon which she refused to pay taxes in Philadelphia. The car was bought

(Continued on page 376.)

MARGARET WILSON TO HELP CAUSE

President's Daughter Will Receive Suffragists in Washington—Wives of Cabinet Invited

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, has promised to assist in receiving at the reception to the Congressional Union envoys on the night of Dec. 7. Following her promise, invitations have been sent to all wives of members of the Cabinet, and it is believed that several will accept, as a majority are known to favor equal suffrage.

CHURCHES FAVOR WOMEN'S VOTING

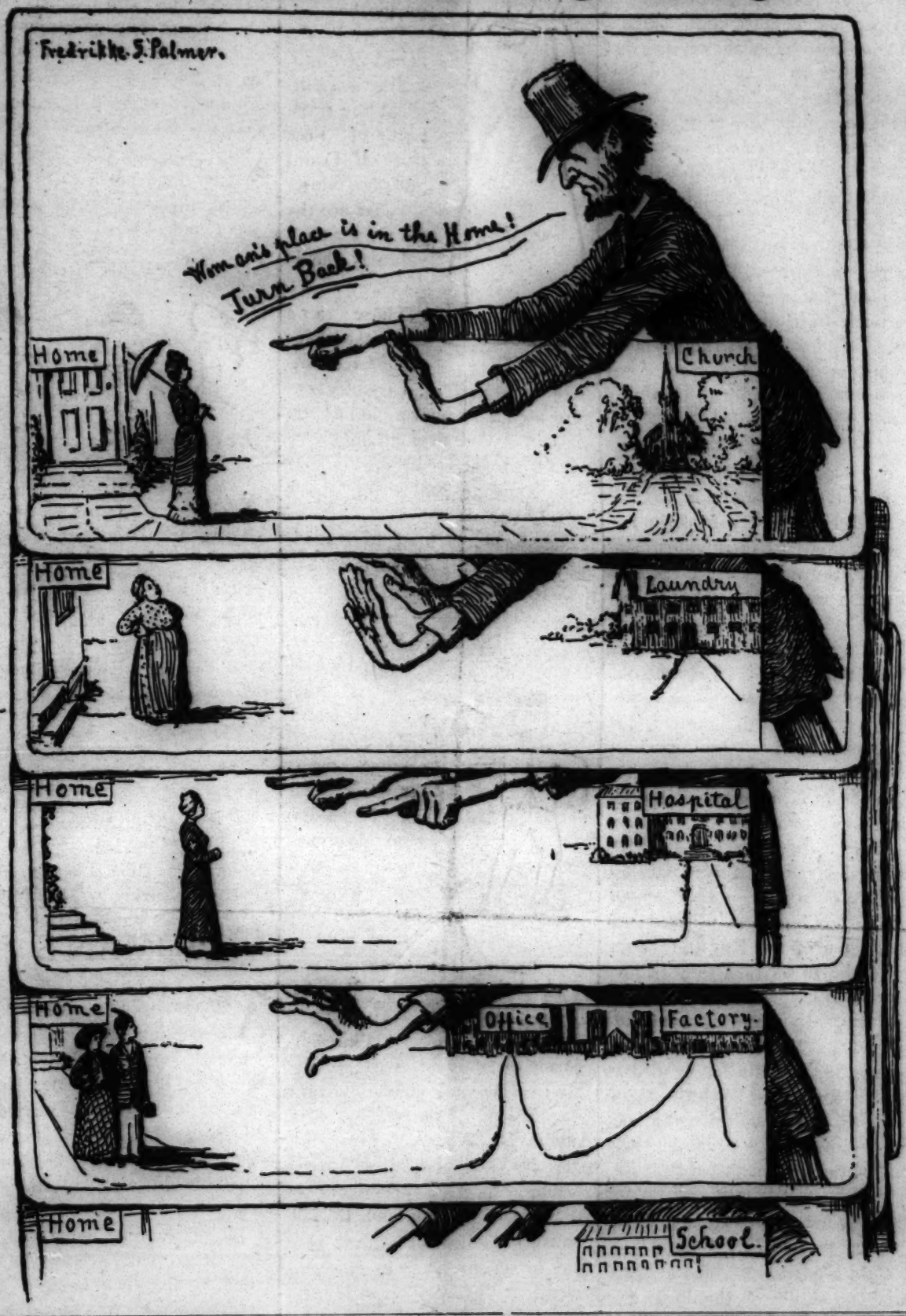
New York City Episcopal Bodies Take Favorable Action in Aid of Suffrage

Practically all Episcopal churches in New York City announced this week either that their vestries had already authorized women to vote, or else that popular votes were to be taken shortly at parish meetings to authorize them to do so. Heavenly Rest, Grace, St. Thomas, St. Andrew's, Calvary, Holy Trinity, St. James, and other parishes are said to be among those which have acted favorably.

Privilege of voting does not, it is said, imply also the right to be voted for, so that wardens and vestrymen, and delegates to conventions will be men as heretofore. E. L. Tefft of Christ Church, speaking of the women voting, said:

"Since 90 per cent. of the workers in our churches are women, and almost as large a proportion make up the congregation, it is high time women had voice in the management of parish affairs. If I had my way I would let them serve on vestries. Perhaps if they did, needed reforms in the conduct of business affairs would follow."

If the Anti Were Large Enough



WOMAN MEMBER UNCOVERS GRAFT

Mrs. Whitman, of Cambridge School Board, Exposes Politicians' Betrayal of Public Trust

Mrs. Florence Lee Whitman, the woman member of the school board of Cambridge, Mass., made a striking exposure last week of the manner in which the men politicians on the board spend the public's money.

Extravagant luncheons at Boston hotels, the purchase of a second-hand automobile at the price of a first-hand one, extraordinary garage charges and the consumption of 1,000 gallons of gasoline in four months, were among the accounts run up by the four men members and disclosed by Mrs. Whitman at a meeting of the Public School Association. She had the specific figures with which to back up her statements.

Mrs. Whitman showed that the school board had appropriated $1,500 for an automobile for the

(Continued on page 376.)

WOMEN HARVEST CREDITABLE CROP

Total Acreage in France Makes Favorable Showing with Men's Work of Former Years

The result in France of the women's work in gathering the crops is told in official reports of the Ministry of Agriculture, which, although incomplete at this stage of the crops, show an exceptionally good general condition. The acreage in wheat has been only 12 per cent. less than last year, notwithstanding a considerable section of farm land in Northern France is now overrun by the Germans. The acreage of rye is about the same as last year, and of oats a little short of last year. The vineyards have fallen off somewhat, "not through the women," as the Associated Press puts it, "but because of wet seasons and a pest." This is offset by two exceptionally good crops, potatoes and forage for horses and cattle.

CALL WOMAN TO REMOVE TROUBLE

Nashville Officials Appeal to Illinois Woman Voter for Help in Red Light District

Officials of Nashville, Tenn., last week appealed to Miss Kate Adams of Coulter House, Chicago, to straighten out the trouble which resulted from the closing of the red light district in the Tennessee city.

A few days ago the city closed up the levee district without making any provision for the inmates. The women thrown upon the community as a result have been a problem with which the city officials were unable to cope and the call for Miss Kate Adams, who has done notable work in Chicago, resulted.

Miss Adams answered the telegram by catching the first train for Nashville. She is a member of the board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association and while in Nashville told of the value of the ballot to the women of Illinois.

FLORIDA WOMEN'S CLUBS ENDORSE

By Vote of 100 to 5 Federation Comes Out for Suffrage—Victory for South

The Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, which a year ago refused to take a stand on equal suffrage, came out enthusiastically in favor of it at its convention last week in Orlando. The resolution endorsing suffrage was adopted by a vote of 100 to 5, the opposition making only a weak fight.

Following the adoption of this resolution, the federation voted into membership the Orlando Suffrage League, the first suffrage organization in the State.

The club women of the State will undoubtedly take an active part in trying to obtain the election of legislators in the June primaries who are favorable to a suffrage constitutional amendment.

The victory in the Florida Federation and the one with the Texas club women the previous week are significant of the change of attitude regarding suffrage among the women of the South. The Arkansas, Kentucky and West Virginia Federations had already endorsed the movement.

JERSEY REFUSES WIFE A CHOICE

Court Rules That Husband Has Sole Right to Choose Residence for Woman

A wife in New Jersey does not have the right to say where she shall live, according to a decision made Nov. 17 by the State Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton. The Court reversed the decision of an Advisory Master, who had refused a divorce to Amos C. Fisler, of Camden.

The Master had ruled that the husband could not obtain a divorce on the grounds of desertion because he did not seek out and persuade his wife to return to him. The Appellate Court, in reversing the decision, sets forth that it was not the right of the wife to say where she and her husband should live.

Fisler, who is a traveling man, provided rooms for his mother and his wife. His wife did not like this arrangement and left him, contending that she must live elsewhere than with her mother-in-law.

The Appellate Court decided that this was sufficient ground to award Fisler a divorce.

In the space of one month New Jersey has not only refused to allow women to vote, but has refused married women any voice as to their place of residence.

Booker T. Washington, whose death is universally regretted, like most men who have rendered conspicuous service to humanity in recent years, was an advocate of equal suffrage.

TOTAL IN KEYSTONE STATE CLIMBS TO 330,000 IN FAVOR

Latest Reports on Election Show of Approximate 719,000 Votes Suffrage Won 330,000 and carried in 33 Counties Final Figures Not Yet Obtainable

Approximately 330,000 votes were cast for equal suffrage in Pennsylvania, according to a statement issued Nov. 15 by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association.

"In the interest of accuracy and fairmindedness, a final statement on the showing made by the Pennsylvania suffragists on election day has been delayed until today," said Mrs. Roessing. "We regret that it is impossible even now to give definite figures, but the fact remains that there are still a few big counties in which the returns are delayed because of contests. The charges of fraud in these instances are not on the vote on our suffrage amendment but on the county ticket. Until all these cases are settled it will be impossible to give out final figures, but the present indications are that our adverse vote will be between 45,000 and 50,000.

"All in all, approximately 719,000 votes were cast on the suffrage amendment. Of this number, approximately 330,000 were in favor. These figures in themselves disprove for all time the assertion that there is any apathy on the subject of 'votes for women' in Pennsylvania.

"But it is not merely upon the small majority secured by the opposition that we suffragists base our claims to a victory greater than that of the interests which fought us.

"The results show that we carried by comfortable majorities thirty-three counties. In this number were four of the five largest counties in the State—Allegheny, Luzerne, Lackawana and Westmoreland. Of the first five counties, Philadelphia alone remained loyal to the stupid interests that are still laboring under the delusion that it will always be possible to figure election returns in advance on a cash register.

"Schuylkill, Berks, Montgomery, Lancaster, Delaware, Union and York—all of which returned majorities against our amendment—also have shown us that there are other counties in this State where the "machine" is still able to dominate public opinion. But this fact does not discourage us. For, arrayed against it, are the returns from Allegheny and Fayette counties. In these counties, both of which returned suffrage majorities, the returns proved that public opinion can be made to triumph over machine rule. And when our amendment comes up again five years from now, we are confident that this proof will be extended.

"Meanwhile, we wish to express our thanks to the more than 300,000 men who voted for us this year. From every rank in life they brought us their votes. The farmer, the miner, the clerk, the business man, the mechanic, the professional man—all gave us their loyal support. And from every rank in life we return our gratitude, for in our organization are the wives and mothers, the daughters and sisters of those who voted 'yes,' whether they came from farm or mine, shop or mill, store or office.

"So, although suffrage has been delayed in this State for five years, we are not depressed. Three hundred and thirty thousand men of the Keystone State have shown us that they believe our cause is just. Three hundred and thirty thousand of them have proven by their votes that they believe in fair play for women as well as for men. With their support as the foundation for our new campaign, we cannot help but win next time."

A SUFFRAGE PRIMER

Designed for Children in the Primary Grades and Societies Opposed to Woman Suffrage —With Hard Words Carefully Syllabicated and Illustrations to Render Their Meanings Easy

By Eugene A. Hecker, Author of "The History of Woman Suffrage"

LESSON IV.

There we have the anti-suffragette again.

We cannot escape her.

What is she vexed at now?

She is excited at the prospect of Free Love if Equal Suffrage wins.

What are the pon-der-ous volumes she is holding?

Those are the Stat-ist-ics of Divorce, Ancient and Modern, carefully expurg-ated and un-ex-plained by the Rev-er-end Pryman Jabot.

And how does she reason that equal suffrage will bring about Free Love?

She does not need to reason, my child, for she de-pends on her in-tu-ition.

LESSON V.

Goodness, who is this frenzied man?

That is an average member of a State Leg-is-lature. Men alone are fitted to deal with leg-is-lative prob-lems because they are guided by reason and can look at things more coolly and im-part-i-ally than women.

But this gentleman does not look reasonable or cool or im-partial.

Dear child, he is merely express-ing his con-vict-ions forcibly. There is a pure food bill before the House and he is talking of Abraham Lincoln and the im-mor-tal Jefferson and the glorious Stars and Stripes.

But what has that to do with the pure food bill?

That, my child, is what women cannot under-stand.

LESSON VI

Look!

These are Heads of City Depart-ments.

No. 1 was formerly a plumber and is now City Treasurer.

No. 2 was formerly a day laborer, but through push and pull now manages the De-part-ment of Health.

No. 3 is the Sup-er-in-tend-ent of Streets. No more need be said.

Well, I should think the voters would turn them out.

But, my child, where could they get a living? The asylums are already overcrowded. Besides, these gentlemen are useful in spending the city's taxes.

Do women pay taxes?

Surely.

Then why aren't they allowed to vote for the men who spend the taxes?

Because, my child, women do not know the value of money. They might drive out the saloon, for instance, and ruin the city's business and its fair re-put-a-tion for en-ter-tain-ing tour-ists.

LESSON VII

This is a spectre.

I can't see it.

It has not yet mat-er-i-al-ized. It is the spectre called by the antis, with becoming decor-um, "the im-mor-al women voters."

If certain women are im-moral, aren't certain men partners in their vice? And don't these men vote?

Leave the table instantly. What we are coming to, I can't im-ag-ine.

Only the immigrant can compete in the low wage with American women. Is there any relationship to be found in the fact that both the immigrant and the woman are disenfranchised?—Mrs. Raymond Robins.

WOMAN MEMBER UNCOVERS GRAFT

(Continued from page 375.)

superintendent, Michael E. Fitzgerald, and then purchased a second-hand one, which cost $2,500, while a new one of the same make could have been purchased for $2,600. She showed figures also to prove that the cost of maintaining the automobile, above the chauffeur's salary, had averaged $198 a month, and that 1,000 gallons of gasoline had been used, according to the bills, in four months.

She said that the bill for luncheons in September reached $78, some of the charges being contracted at a Boston hotel.

The four men, Messrs. Bradley, Vallely, Dwyer and Barrett, held "caucus" meetings of the board and passed upon business, which later came before the regular meetings; and Mrs. Whitman declared that they had appointed teachers in return for political favors.

They had an easy working majority, with Mrs. Whitman, the Citizens' Party member, the only minority representative, but she has held on through thick and thin, "showing more courage," as the Boston Transcript points out, "than some of the Citizen members of the old City Council."

Public-spirited citizens in Cambridge today are thankful that they have a woman on the school board.

SOUTH HOLDS BIG SUFFRAGE PARADE

(Continued from page 375.)

by Miss Eleanore Raoul and brought to Atlanta to be again sold.

The suffrage parade was somewhat marred by a misunderstanding between the police and the suffragists, the result being that the suffragists marched through streets impeded with traffic. But this fact seemed merely to emphasize the good will and enthusiasm of the people, who cheered and applauded the suffragists and deplored the discomfort of their voluntary march.

Following the example of the New York paraders, the Georgia women marched in absolute silence, and no braver sight was ever seen upon the city's streets than this splendid body of women wearing the suffrage colors.

The Woman's Journal section was loudly commended, and the local press commented very favorably on the splendid showing made by this section. Some two hundred women were in line, led by Mrs. Emily C. McDougald and Mrs. Frances Whiteside, presidents of the Equal Suffrage Party and Woman Suffrage League, and followed by Mrs. Amelia B. Woodall, Mrs. Eugene Mitchell and Miss Aurelia Roach, respective presidents of Atlanta and Fulton and DeKalb county branches. The first auto float in the parade was one representing "Liberty" in the person of Miss Janie Cooper, who was surrounded by eleven young girls representing the suffrage States of the Union.

Two hundred other beautifully decorated floats followed this one, representing the following organizations: The Georgia Woman's Suffrage League, the Young People's Suffrage Association, the suffrage associations of Bainbridge, Macon, Rome, Brunswick, and Union Point, and branches of the Georgia Equal Suffrage Association from Chatham, Muscogee, Clark, Richmond, Haralson, Bibb, Wilkes, McDuffie, Fulton, Cobb and DeKalb Counties.

Some of the noted suffrage leaders in these decorated cars were Mrs. Stannard Owens, president, and Mrs. Frank Fleming, vice-president of the Richmond county suffrage branch; Mrs. Paul Haskell, and Mrs. Mayhew Cunningham, president and vice president of the Equal Suffrage party of Chatham County; Miss Kate Hostead, president of the Muscogee County organization, with four pretty young Columbus ladies in her car—Miss Eva Gardiner, Miss Margaret Gordon, Miss Louise Buttolph, and Miss Ruth Battle; Miss Caroline Cobb and Miss Lucy Cobb and Miss Lucy Stanton were in the Clark County machine.

Miss Eleanore Raoul marshalled the parade and was an active and untiring participant in all the plans for the great suffrage celebration.

A WOMAN'S JOURNAL WEDDING

A WOMAN'S JOURNAL wedding took place on Sunday, Nov. 21, when Miss Agnes E. Ryan and Mr. Henry Bailey Stevens were married at Hooksett, N. H. The service, which was written by the Rev. D. A. Robinson and only slightly changed, was based on the principles of absolute equality, and Miss Ryan will continue to be called by her own name. The ceremony took place out-of-doors and was as follows:

"Henry Stevens and Agnes Ryan, we have met to solemnize your marriage. Christian marriage is far more than a civil compact. It is a relationship instituted by God and adorned by the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is, therefore, sacred and not to be entered upon lightly, but soberly, discreetly and in the fear of God.

"Realizing as you do, the deep significance of the step you are now taking, in its moral and spiritual effects upon your own lives and the life of society at large, you do well to unite the ministries of religion and the sanction of society as you thus ratify your vows to each other.

"We believe that in the sacredness of your own individual souls you have already given yourselves each to the other in honorable love and with a vow that shall never be broken. If you are now ready, in the presence of Almighty God and of these witnesses, to seal this compact, you may please join your right hands.

"Do you, Henry Stevens (Agnes Ryan), in the presence of Almighty God and of these witnesses, solemnly promise that you take this woman (man), whose hand you now hold, to be your lawfully wedded wife (husband), and do you promise that you will love her (him), honor her (him), and keep her (him) in sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, in prosperity and adversity, and do you promise that, forsaking all others, you will be faithful to her (him) forever?"

Each: "I do."

Minister: "By what sign shall these promises be confirmed?"

Both: "By this ring." (Each giving him a ring.)

Minister: "The ring has in all ages been the symbol of the unending and the eternal. These gold rings may well typify the tried gold of a pure affection that shall know no end. May they encompass both your lives in one with a love that is unalloyed and imperishable." (Giving back the rings.)

Each: "With this ring I thee wed nd promise to love thee faithfully forever." (Each putting a ring on the other's finger.)

Minister: "Having witnessed the solemn ratification of your mutual vows, I, by the authority vested in me as a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, do pronounce you to be, by the laws of God and man, husband and wife. What, therefore, God has joined together, let not man put asunder."

This was followed by a short prayer. Mr. Stevens and Miss Ryan attended church immediately after the marriage ceremony.

IOWA CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE FORMULATES PLANS

Will Hold Meeting Each Month in Des Moines Until Next June—Suffrage Activities All Over State Show Marked Increase

The board of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, realizing the great amount of work to be done during these campaign months, will gather in Des Moines at least once a month to discuss and plan for the campaign. In the interim of meetings matters will be directed by an executive committee. The board at its last meeting announced that for the purpose of faciliating the work of directing the campaign committees would be formed to supervise certain phases of the work.

The chairmen of the committees include: Executive, Miss Flora Dunlap, State president; press, Mrs. Homer A. Miller; finance, Mrs. Ella G. Caldwell; publicity, Mrs. H. K. Evans; printing, Mrs. Pleasant J. Mills; literature, Dr. Effie McCollum Jones.

The delegates to the national convention will include Miss Flora Dunlap, Mrs. Homer A. Miller, Mrs. A. J. McNeil and Mrs. B. F. Longley, all of Des Moines; Mrs. W. W. Marsh and Mrs. Pine of Waterloo, Mrs. Fred A. Patterson of Sioux City, Mrs. R. B. Raines of Independence and Miss Carrie A. Burghardt of Boone.

The wish to co-operate with Iowa as expressed by the various States is fast taking definite form. Miss Dunlap, upon her return from Chicago and Milwaukee, where she addressed the Wisconsin State Association, had most interesting news for Iowa.

Wisconsin will assist both in the finance and organization work. Miss Harriett Bain of Kenosha and Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh will each give a month to Iowa in the interest of organization. One hundred dollars was pledged the first day and other pledges will be announced later.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart and the Evanston Equal Suffrage League enriched the Iowa treasury with a subscription of $500. They will also send literature.

The Pennsylvania State Association, through its president, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, sends word of their wish to assist the Iowa campaign. The Woman Voters' Campaign Alliance, through Miss Anne Martin, offers to send into the State an organizer to take charge of an Iowa Congressional district and to assume the financial side. Massachusetts, through Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, sends word of its wish to aid in Iowa.

The facts that the women do want the vote, and that they will come out in large numbers when a proposition of real municipal interest is at stake, were proved at Fort Dodge recently. The question to be decided was whether the city was to float a $100,000 bond issue to build a municipal dam in the Des Moines river. It was one of the hottest campaigns ever waged in that county. The bond issue carried by a majority of 886 in a total vote of 4582. Of this total the men cast 2511 votes and the women 2071, the majority of the women's votes being cast for the dam, as were the men's.

Suffrage activity over the State is constantly increasing. The business men of Adel had arranged to have a moving picture taken of the town, and the news of the plan reached the suffragists. Quietly, very quietly, they arranged a suffrage parade, and so with broad "Votes for Women" bands across their shoulders and with flying banners the women paraded in range of the moving picture camera. A merchant of Adel recently gave a percentage of his day's sales to suffrage.

Sioux City has planned a series of suffrage teas, and a luncheon was tendered last week in honor of Miss Mabel Lodge, State organizer.

Taylor county suffragists launched their campaign at Bedford with an address by Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Large delegations of women from surrounding towns attended.

The Votes for Women League of Des Moines is planning a big Thanksgiving offering for suffrage. The plan is to solicit from each member in the league $10, the whole amount to apply on the league's pledge to the State Association. The person solicited may give the money herself or may solicit it from others. She simply stands responsible for that amount.

Among the organizations to pass suffrage resolutions recently were the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Des Moines district of the Methodist church and the Des Moines Registered Nurses' Association.

A dispatch from Cedar Rapids states that the women of that city are planning to play a big part in the campaign for mayor and commissioners next spring. The town is being listed carefully as to the opinion of each woman on the suffrage question, and a lively time may be expected if the Women's Civic League "gets into the game."

"Woman Suffrage" was the subject for the day at the meeting of the Art Club at Onawa one day last weeek. The history of suffrage and its progress was reviewed. There were no speakers on the opposition side, as all the fifty women present were found to be favorable to equal suffrage.

The Chickasaw suffrage conference at New Hampton proved a big success. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. G. M. Biglowe the work of county organization is well started.

Cherokee county is another county to organize. They have taken up the work in earnest and their activities will soon start. The chairmen of committees as appointed at the session at Cherokee will resolve themselves into an executive board with Mrs. W. A. Sanford as the chairman. Mrs. Sanford is well known in Iowa, being prominent in State club work. Mrs. Sanford is also chairman of the speakers' bureau. Mrs. A. R. Molyneux is chairman of the literature committee, Mrs. Guy M. Gillette of general publicity, Mrs. Harley Allison, press; Mrs. George Wilson, finance; Mrs. Ada Christ will be the secretary of the county organization and Mrs. H. H. Richards treasurer.

At the State session of the Iowa Tornado Mutual Insurance Association, held in Des Moines, Miss Florence Harsh, chairman of Polk county, asked permission to incorporate suffrage somewhere in the evening's entertainment. As a result suffrage buttons adorned the napkins and yellow was the color used throughout the decorations, and the soloist of the evening sang a suffrage song as an encore. It had been planned to have the mayor of Des Moines pay a tribute to suffrage, but suffrage was in the atmosphere, and each speaker as he rose voluntarily voiced his belief in suffrage. Two of the speakers were formerly in the Legislature and so were familiar with the history of the movement in the State. In this and many other ways the county chairmen are planning to seize every opportunity to work for suffrage.

ERIE SUFFRAGISTS HONOR LEADER

Gift to Mrs. Fleming Marks County Celebration — Press Joins in Praise of Campaign.

Erie suffragists celebrated the results of their work during the recent campaign, in which they succeeded in carrying Erie County and northwestern Pennsylvania, by a banquet Nov. 19. About 175 men and women were present. The feature of the evening was the presentation to Mrs. H. N. Fleming, president of the Erie Woman Suffrage Association, of a silver coffee urn, by members of the association.

The Erie Dispatch, in commenting on the recent mayoralty election, says of an unsuccessful candidate: "Had Mrs. Fleming and her suffrage lieutenants managed Mr. Williams's campaign, he would have won handsomely."

"We have been through many a campaign," said the Dispatch, "sometimes when we couldn't lose, sometimes when we knew it was hopeless, but we take off our hat to the suffragists of Erie for putting up as pretty a piece of political campaign work as we have ever known."

VOTING PRIMER FOR NEW YORK

In a Primer for Voters, New York edition, 1915, Miss Martha G. Stapler has made a clear and comprehensive outline of regulations in regard to officers and voting in New York State which supplies all necessary information concerning the machinery of elections. Under separate headings are given voting regulations, including an explanation of qualifications and registration of voters, forms of ballot and election districts, a summary of elections, nomination of candidates, departments and officers of the State, county, city and town government. The primer is published by the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co.

JERSEY RAILWAY HAS QUEER RULE

A woman commuter on the Lackawanna railroad in New Jersey is still puzzling over the ethics of the railroad company's rule that women purchasers of commutation privileges must write their full feminine names out so that men may not borrow their tickets. Men may use initials only, but women never. The puzzled one was only plunged into deeper confusion upon being told that in this matter New Jersey has nothing on South Carolina, where an ordinary excursion ticket has to be marked "female."

WEST VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED ON FINAL LAP

Annual State Convention at Huntington Marked by Enthusiastic Contributions and Stirring Speeches—New State Officers Chosen

The 15th annual convention of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association, held in Huntington Nov. 16, 17 and 18, was marked by unusual enthusiasm. More than $5,000 was pledged during the convention, and a budget of $25,000 was authorized for the use of the State Association during the campaign which closes November, 1916.

Mrs. Helen Brandebury, secretary of the Huntington E. S. A., made the first response, pledging, in behalf of her organization, the sum of $1,000.

Dr. Irene Bullard, of Charleston, followed with the statement that she had left home with instructions not to pledge anything, but that she was happy to say that she had just received a telegram authorizing her to put Charleston down for $1,000.

Miss Beatrice Yeator, in behalf of Wetzel County, pledged $500. Mrs. Adams, of Ritchie County, pledged $500 for the Ritchie organization. Mrs. Rumpler, of Spencer, pledged $250 for Roane County. Mrs. Flora A. Williams, of Wheeling, pledged $500 for Ohio County.

Mrs. Ebert, the president, stated that she would assume the responsibility for raising $500.

Mrs. J. G. Cochran, of Parkersburg, president of the West Virginia State Federation of Women's Clubs, pledged $100 personally. Mrs. Ebert called attention to the fact that Mrs. Cochran had already been the heaviest personal contributor.

Other personal contributions were: Dr. Harriet D. Jones, Wheeling, $25; Mrs. Ruffner, of Malden, $10; Miss Lavina Engle, of Washington, National Field Secretary, $10 in behalf of her West Virginia grandmother. Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania W. S. A., who addressed the convention, announced that she had brought a contribution of $400 from her organization and the promise that Pennsylvania and other eastern States would help the West Virginians if they showed a steadfast faith in their ability to bring about the ratification of the suffrage amendment to the constitution of the State next year.

Mrs. Roessing's address on campaign methods preceded an automobile parade, the first suffrage demonstration of the kind ever held in West Virginia.

State officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. J. Gale Ebert, Parkersburg; vice-president, Mrs. Lena Lowe Yost, Morgantown; recording secretary, Miss Grace D. Cole, Charleston; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Thomas Peadro, Parkersburg; treasurer, Miss Carrie C. Zane, Wheeling; auditors, Dr. Irene Bullard, of Charleston, and Mrs. John L. Ruhl, of Clarksburg.

The following were elected as delegates to the National Suffrage Convention, which meets in Washington next month:

Mrs. Jessie G. Manley, Fairmont; Mrs. Frank N. Mann, Huntingdon; Mrs. Allie Haymond, Fairmont; Dr. Harriet B. Jones, Wheeling; Mrs. Thomas Peadro, Parkersburg; Mrs. J. W. Ruffner, Malden; Mrs. McIntyre Weaver, Berkley Springs; Mrs. Campbell, Charleston; Mrs. H. A. Ritz, Bluefield; Mrs. Violet Dandridge, Shepherdstown.

At the last session of the convention committee chairmen were chosen as follows:

Rev. Helen Hill, of Richwood, chairman of the Church Committee; Miss Florence Hoge, of f the Legislative Committee; Miss Florence Hogue, of Wheeling, chairman of the Congressional Committee; and Mrs. J. E. Cannaday, of Charleston, chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Executive Committee, composed of Mrs. Ellis Yost, of Morgantown; Mrs. Eugene Warren, of Huntingdon; Miss Margaret McKinney, of Fairmont; Mrs. J. Gale Ebert, of Parkersburg, and Miss Carrie Zane, of Wheeling (advisory), was unanimously re-elected.

The closing event of the convention was a banquet at the Hotel Frederick, at which Mrs. Eugene Warren, president of the Cabell County E. S. A., was toastmistress. Speeches were made by Boyd Jarrell, editor of the Huntingdon Herald-Dispatch, who pledged his personal support; State president Mrs. Ebert; Mrs. Lena Lowe Yost, State vice-president, who called attention to the fact that the West Virginia State Federation of Women's Clubs, the West Virginia Agricultural Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the West Virginia Educational Association, the Methodist Episcopal Conference, the West Virginia Baptist Association, the West Virginia Association of Graduate Nurses and many county teachers' institutes had pledged themselves to support the suffrage amendment.

Other speakers were Mrs. Joseph G. Cochran, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky; Mrs. Mary White Slater, of Ironton; Miss Virginia Foulke, of Huntingdon; Dr. Harriet B. Jones, of Glendale; Miss Lavinia Engle, National Field Secretary; Mrs. W. R. Lilly, president of the Central Women's Christian Temperance Union; J. R. Haworth; David Gideon; and Mrs. Nancy Mann, president of the Huntingdon Equal Suffrage Association.

Governor Craig, of North Carolina, has one foot over the fence in the matter of equal suffrage. He says now if the women want it he is willing for them to have it. "Gradually they are coming into camp," says the Greensboro Everything. "Wait for the next Legislature."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915

"THE CASE" REVIEWED

During the late campaign for equal suffrage in Massachusetts, an anonymous pamphlet entitled "The Case Against Woman Suffrage" was widely circulated. Report says that it is to be circulated also in the States where suffrage amendments are now pending. Most of its assertions have already been answered in The Woman's Journal—some of them many times over; but the wish has been expressed in many quarters to have the answers all together in a compact form. A considerable space this week and next will, therefore, be devoted to reviewing this pamphlet. Although anonymous, it is generally understood to be the work of Mr. Gabriel Conroy. We shall use his name, for brevity, instead of saying "The anonymous author."

Mr. Conroy says: "The cornerstone of the woman suffrage movement is the argument that the vote is a 'natural' or 'inherent' or 'inalienable' right."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, for nearly forty years the president of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, expressed the view of most suffragists when she wrote in The Outlook of April 3, 1909:

"The fundamental argument for woman suffrage, of course, is its justice; and this would be enough, were there no other. But a powerful argument can also be made for it from the standpoint of expediency. It has now been proved to demonstration, not only that woman suffrage has no bad results, but that it has certain definite good results."

Mrs. Howe backed up this statement with a mass of testimony from the suffrage States.

Whether viewed from the standpoint of justice or of expediency, the argument against votes for women breaks down; but, while they are quite prepared to discuss it on the ground of expediency, most suffragists would emphatically refuse to have the question of justice left out of sight. A. S. B.

AS TO "NATURAL RIGHTS"

To say that women ought to have the ballot as a matter of justice is not necessarily to say that they ought to have it as a "natural right." Among both suffragists and anti-suffragists there are all sorts of theories as to the abstract basis of the right to vote. Many men who are opposed to the ballot for women believe that it is a natural right of men; and many men and women who favor equal suffrage do not believe that it is a natural right of anybody, in the sense of a right that is inherent and inalienable. As a matter of fact, hardly any right is absolutely inalienable—not even the famous "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The thief forfeits his right to liberty, the murderer his right to life; and everybody's pursuit of happiness is hedged about in many ways for the general good. Mr. Conroy intimates that everybody has an inalienable right "to have his person and property protected." But in war the soldier is forced to expose his life and the civilian his property. The theory of inalienable right cannot be maintained either for men or for women.

Mr. Conroy jumps from the decision that suffrage is not a natural and inalienable right of all persons under all circumstances to the conclusion that there is no question of right or wrong involved in the matter, and that it is wholly a matter of expediency. This is a very long jump. Dr. James Freeman Clarke said in answer to the argument that suffrage was not a natural right:

"Probably not. In a state of nature there is very little voting. There are many rights given by society, of which, however, it would be manifestly unjust to deprive either sex. If women were forbidden to use the sidewalk, and complained of the injustice, it would be no answer to tell them that it was not a natural right, but one given by society, and which society might therefore control as it saw fit."

WE AND OUR FATHERS

Mr. Conroy quotes Dr. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National Suffrage Association, as saying: "I believe in woman suffrage whether all women vote or no women vote, whether all women vote right or all women vote wrong," etc. Dr. Shaw said, in substance, "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall." Mr. Conroy draws the absurd conclusion that Dr. Shaw is recklessly willing to have the heavens fall and to have everything go to smash. But Dr. Shaw and all other suffragists believe that doing justice never yet made the heavens fall. Why ignore the numerous occasions on which she and scores of other writers and speakers in behalf of equal suffrage have set forth its good results?

Mr. Conroy says that "the framers of the Federal Constitution, a body of the wisest men this country has ever produced, did not provide for woman suffrage, and did specifically provide for every right inherent in man or woman." They provided for human slavery and for many other things which have had to be amended out of the constitution one by one. The framers of the constitution were among the wisest men of their day, but we should be unworthy to be their descendants if we did not advance beyond them.

"They were men of present valor, stalwart old iconoclasts,
Unconvinced by axe or gibbet that all virtue was the past's,
But we make their truth our falsehood, thinking that hath made us free,
Hoarding it in mouldy parchments, while our tender spirits flee
The rude grasp of that great Impulse which drove them across the sea!" A. S. B.

"WISER AND BETTER"

Mr. Conroy asks, "Will the public interest be better served by an electorate composed of men and women than by an electorate composed of men alone?" Suffragists believe that it will be, and the men and women who have practical experience of the matter declare that it is.

Mr. Conroy says that unless women are, on the average, wiser and better than men, it cannot be expedient to add them to the electorate. Men are wiser than women about some things, and women are wiser than men about others. Together they possess all the wisdom there is, and more than is possessed by either sex alone. And we need all the wisdom that there is to deal with the many and complicated problems now pressing for solution.

To say that there can be no advantage in equal suffrage unless women are better than men is like saying that there can be no advantage in allowing women to take part in a chorus unless women are better singers than men. It is expedient to let women join in singing "Hail, Columbia!" both because it gives women as well as men the lung exercise and the inspiration of joining in a patriotic song, and because it makes the chorus stronger. It is expedient to let women vote because it broadens their minds and inspires them with an increased interest in public questions; and because it brings the attention of a larger number of intelligent citizens to bear upon the solution of public problems. But it is doubly desirable to let women join in the song because they add the soprano and alto to the tenor and bass. Women are different from men, and women's voices in the State, like women's voices in the choir, add a new element. There are some important departments of human welfare in which women take a much keener interest than men; and where they have a vote they are able to secure increased attention to these from the law-makers. The points of weakness in American politics today are just the points in which women are strong. There is no lack of business ability, executive talent, shrewdness or "smartness" of any kind. There is a dangerous lack of conscience and humanity. That is why the men who lead in work for human welfare generally favor equal suffrage, while every institution that has cause to fear humanitarian legislation opposes votes for women.

In demanding proof that the new voters will be wiser and better than the old ones Mr. Conroy sets up a standard for women which has never been set up for men in any of the many previous extensions of the franchise. It has been gradually widened, from the men who paid large taxes to the men who paid small taxes, and then to the men who paid no direct taxes at all; but it was never done on the ground that the pobr men were wiser and better than the rich. When the periodical attempt is made in the next Rhode Island Legislature to abolish the property qualification nobody will claim that the men who lack it must first prove themselves mentally and morally superior to the men with property. When Massachusetts abolished the old blue law limiting suffrage to members of the Congregational church it certainly was not done because the Congregationalists had become convinced that the men of all the other denominations were better and wiser than they themselves were! Mr. Conroy's rule, "Only superiors need apply," would have blocked every extension of suffrage ever made.

Mr. Conroy is said to be a Canadian who lived in Massachusetts for many years before applying to be naturalized, and who cast his first vote in 1915. In asking to be made a voter did Mr. Conroy offer to prove "beyond a reasonable doubt" that he was wiser and better than the average citizen of Massachusetts? If not, then, on his own principles, how could he justify his wish to add himself to the electorate? A. S. B.

DOES NOT HURT MOTHERS

Mr. Conroy asks: "Can woman be the mother of the race and the governor of the race at the same time without loss of efficiency?" And he answers his own question by declaring, "It means diverting the attention of woman from her natural duties." The Hon. John W. Kingman of the Wyoming Supreme Court says: "I have never heard any man complain that his wife was less interested in domestic economy because she had the right to vote and took an interest in making the community respectable."

Judge Lindsey says: "It does not take any mother from her home duties to spend ten minutes in going to the polls, casting her ballot and returning; but during those ten minutes she wields a power which is doing more to protect that home, and all other homes, than any other power or influence in Colorado."

Mr. Conroy quotes the New York World as saying: "If we may judge the future by the past, the immediate effect of woman suffrage will be to disorganize government and add to its confusion." There is not a single instance on record where the immediate effect of woman suffrage has been to do anything of the kind. Mr. Conroy and the World may safely be challenged to name an instance. A. S. B.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Mr. Conroy claims that "the net result of woman suffrage has been a loss to women and to the State." This is the crux of the whole argument. Whatever our theories may be, if equal suffrage in practice has turned out to be disastrous it must be condemned. But here is where the case of the opponents breaks down utterly.

Mr. Conroy asserts that "every unbiased person" agrees that equal suffrage "has increased taxes, lessened respect for the law, menaced the home and injured women." Why does not Mr. Conroy quote from some considerable number of these unbiased persons? Women are now voting throughout the whole Western half of the United States, and in seven foreign countries as well. Millions of men have had practical experience of equal suffrage. For twenty years, active Anti-Suffrage Associations in New York and Massachusetts have been diligently gathering all the testimony against it that they could get. In all the suffrage States put together they have not yet found a dozen respectable men, residents of those States, who say over their own names and addresses that it has done the things Mr. Conroy says it has done; nor more than a handful who say that it has had any bad results whatever.

On the other hand, we have testimony that it works well, not only from all the Governors of the suffrage States, the chief justices, the college presidents, the legislators—in several cases a unanimous vote of the Legislature—but also from hundreds of ministers of various denominations, from hundreds of editors, and from the men and women most distinguished for their intelligence and good deeds. More convincing still is the fact that it spreads steadily from one neighboring State to another, and is not repealed anywhere. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." A. S. B.

WOMEN AND THE BOSSES

Mr. Conroy says equal suffrage would add greatly to the vote that can be controlled by the bosses. The bosses themselves evidently do not think so. Even the papers most opposed to equal suffrage admitted that at the recent election in New Jersey the bosses of both political parties united their efforts and worked openly to defeat the suffrage amendment. In New York State also, and in Pennsylvania, the political machines were used against the women. Does anybody suppose that "Jim" Nugent would fight equal suffrage if he thought

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THE WORK FOR SUFFRAGE IN THE STATES

OHIO

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association's convention in Cleveland last week was by far the best convention in its history. All local arrangements were made by the Woman Suffrage Party and more than half of the expenses were born by it. All meetings were held at Hotel Hollenden.

On the morning of the 11th the standing committees held sessions and prepared their reports for the convention. At 11 o'clock a district meeting was held and a reception for the delegates, at which the officers and Mrs. Snowden were in line; 500 tickets were sold for the luncheon and fully 1000 people came. The three Cleveland members of Congress, Edith Wynne Matheson, the actress; Miss Lutie Stearns, the librarian; Mrs. Virginia Greene, lately elected to the Cleveland Board of Education by a large majority, and the State officers were at the speakers' table. Mrs. Upton presided and introduced Frances M. Casement, the honorary president, who reorganized the State Association in 1885, and has held some official position and been active in the work ever since. Mrs. Snowden was masterful in her address and made many converts. She received an ovation at the conclusion of her speech.

Elizabeth Hauser presided at the first evening meeting, and the chairmen of Congressional districts were the speakers. Ohio now has chairmen in 17 of the 22 districts, and in many of them active work is going on. A large number of Congressmen have been interviewed. Friday morning the chairmen of standing committees made their reports, and at the close of the finance committee report $6200 was pledged for future work. One contributor wiped out the indebtedness of the year by a contribution of $450.

The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Mrs. Frances M. Casement; president, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton; first vice-president, Miss Zara duPont; second vice president, Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman; third vice president, Miss Anna B. Johnson; recording secretary, Mrs. S. J. Brandenburg; corresponding secretary, Miss Katherine Norris; treasurer, Mrs. Zell Hart Deming; member National Executive Committee, Mrs. O. F. Davisson.

The third vice-president, Miss Anna B. Johnson of Springfield, has just finished her term as president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Brandenburg is the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Johnson of Kansas. Miss Norris, who is corresponding secretary, Mrs. Vorce not having been able to serve, has been a member of the executiv committee before and is now chairman of the 19th district.

The next convention will be held in Lima.

GEORGIA

It is estimated that 1000 babies will have passed the rigid physical examinations at the Suffrage Better Baby contest held in Atlanta during Harvest Festival week. Mrs. Hamilton Block conducted the extensive and valuable feature, and mothers from all parts of the State availed themselves of this opportunity to learn the actual facts about their little ones.

The Perambulator parade, in which some 150 children participated, was another suffrage feature that attracted much attention.

At a recent meeting of the De Kalb County Association, an auxiliary to the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association, a number of new members were gained, and the Association was invited to participate in the "One Day Decatur Fair." In response to this invitation a handsomely decorated suffrage float entered the parade and was viewed by some 20,000 persons. Suffrage literature was distributed and many friends were gained for the cause.

The Equal Suffrage party of Augusta opened a rest room in the main building at the fair, and drew many visitors. Committees were appointed to take charge of the rest room each day during the fair.

MICHIGAN

The State convention of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association was held in Saginaw Nov. 10 and 11. Dr. Blanche M. Haines, chairman of the legislative committee, reported that a canvass of the last Legislature showed that there were 56 representatives in favor, 38 against and 6 non-committal on the question. In the Senate there were 17 votes for suffrage.

At the suffrage banquet, which took place on the evening of the 11th, Rev. N. S. Bradley, president of the local league, was toastmaster. The State president, Mrs. Clark, made an address on "State and Federal Work," and Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane spoke on "Suffrage and Home Rule."

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. O. H. Clark, Kalamazoo, re-elected; first vice president, Mrs. Blanche M. Haines, Three Rivers; second vice president, Mrs. John Santo, Traverse City; third vice president, Mrs Harriet Comstock, Alpena; treasurer, Mrs. William F. Blake, Grand Rapids; secretary, Mrs. Lucia Grimes, Detroit; first auditor, Mrs. J. B. Jennison, Bay City; second auditor, Mrs. T. S. Langford, Ann Arbor.

NEW YORK

The 12th Assembly District of Manhattan, of which Mrs. Florence Howe Hall is leader, voted at its last meeting to send $25 to Iowa. More than that amount was subscribed on the spot. On election day every polling place in this district had a watcher, and pickets also were stationed near the polls. Mrs. Hall, as leader, made the rounds of the 22 polling places twice, the first time starting at 5.45 A. M. In the afternoon her son (grandson of Julia Ward Howe), with a squad of boys from the High School of Commerce visited those tardy voters known to be favorable to the woman suffrage amendment, and so brought out the vote.

FLORIDA

An amendment to the election ordinance of Cocoa, Brevard County, providing for the municipal franchise of women has just been presented to the city council through the committee on ordinances. By actual count there are over 100 women of voting age in Cocoa, thirty of these being free-holders.

"To many the idea of municipal suffrage for women is new—here, at least," says the Cocoa News and Star. "But the people are awake to the importance of the growing demand all over the world for women suffrage; to the fact that in all wide awake, progressive communities this demand is meeting with sympathetic response; that the best and biggest statesmen of the country are advocating it, and that if Cocoa keeps to the front in her march to progress and a liberal consideration of the rights of all her citizens, she, too, must confer the right of citizenship on the women who have made her beautiful, kept her clean, and who support all her best institutions."

The Florida Equal Suffrage Association is doing much effective work throughout the State, organizing local leagues, giving lectures, and holding Congressional District conventions.

The annual meeting of the association will be held at Miami Jan. 10 to 12, 1916.

Dr. Mary A. Safford, president of the association, spoke recently before a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Civic League of Winter Haven. This league has a franchise department. At the close of the lecture resolutions favoring the national suffrage amendment were unanimously adopted by the entire league. Twenty-two new members were added to the franchise department.

The Orlando Equal Suffrage League is giving a series of social teas, which are largely attended and in which much interest is shown. At a recent "Tea" a beautiful yellow satin banner was presented to the State Association through Dr. Safford.

ILLINOIS

Illinois suffragists recently returned from the eastern campaigns, including Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Miss Josephine Casey, Mrs. Florence B. Peterson and the Misses Elsa and Margaret Koop, were the guests of honor and spoke before the Evanston Political Equality League at a reception at the home of the president, Mrs. Catharine W. McCulloch, Nov. 18. Miss Flora Dunlap, president of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association, also spoke.

PENNSYLVANIA

It was decided at a meeting of the directors of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia, Nov. 17, to maintain the present headquarters at 35 South Ninth street for the coming year. Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd pledged herself to meet the office expenses for January.

A letter was read from the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association expressing gratitude for the aid given to the New Jersey campaigners by the Equal Franchise Society.

Twenty-nine delegates will represent the society at the State suffrage convention Nov. 30.

TENNESSEE

The Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. James M. McCormack is president, will hold its annual convention in Chattanooga Dec. 9. A number of prominent women will appear upon the program of the evening meeting of the 9th. Mrs. McCormack will preside.

There will be a called meeting of the Executive Board at Chattanooga Dec. 8 prior to the convention.

The date has been set just before the Southern States' Suffrage Conference at Richmond and the National Convention at Washington, and Tennessee suffragists have invited all Southern and Southwestern suffragists to stop over in Chattanooga.

A petition, bearing thousands of names of men and women favoring equal suffrage was presented to Congressman Joseph W. Byrns at a meeting in the banquet hall of the Y. M. C. A. in Nashville, Nov. 16, asking his support of Federal legislation in behalf of suffrage women. The petition was presented by Mrs. D. Terry Kimbrough, chairman of the Sixth Congressional District of Tennessee.

During the evening's program, addresses were made by Mayor Robert Ewing, Mrs. Leslie Warner, president Nashville Equal Suffrage League, and Mrs. John M. Kenny, vice-president of the State E. S. A. Five-minute suffrage talks were also given by Harry Stokes and Oliver Timothy.

Many new leagues have been organized since the early fall and workers are still busy adding to the ranks. A Professional Woman's League is in progress of formation at Memphis this week and the State officials residing at Chattanooga, Misses Frazier, Ervin and Wester, are organizing in Polk, Bradley and McMinn Counties of East Tennessee. Knoxville reports a Young Woman's League newly organized and is giving a Suffrage Smoker to the prominent men of Knoxville.

VIRGINIA

A suffrage booth proved very successful during the five days of the Peninsula fair, where the towns of Newport News, Hampton, Phoebus and Old Point were represented. Votes for Women handkerchiefs, buttons, tango twirlers, etc., were sold, quantities of literature distributed and nearly 500 names were added to the State petition to the 1916 Legislature. Miss Adele Clark, of Richmond, and Mrs. Chas. E. Townsend and Mrs. Walter J. Adams, of Norfolk, were the speakers.

MARYLAND

A colored woman suffrage organization has been formed in Baltimore, and is doing active work by arranging a series of lectures for the first Teusday night in each month. At these meetings there will be as speakers Mrs. Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Prof. William Pickens, Mrs. Carrie Clifford and other prominent speakers. The series began with Mrs. William Funck, Miss Maddox and Miss Jackson as speakers. Mrs. Howard E. Young is president of the league.

NEW JERSEY

The Hoboken Equal Franchise League took up the question of housing conditions with a view to aiding the movement against bad housing in Hoboken tenements at their regular meeting last week at the home of the president, Mrs. Waldo Amos. Two speakers, who are familiar with the work attending the bettering of bad housing in Brooklyn, presented the subject to the league members, Miss Van Nort, president of Willoughby House, and Miss Anna May Mason, a member of the Board of Trustees of Willoughby House.

NORTH CAROLINA

"A woman needs the ballot for the protection of herself and her children," says Mrs. W. K. Boyd, in a letter to the Durham Sun. "To prove this assertion one has only to consult the existing laws of North Carolina. For example, our divorce perpetuates a double standard of morality. Also the law for the settlement of estates of persons dying intestate does not properly provide for the wives and mothers who usually do much to produce the estate.

"Children need better protection—the age of consent should be raised as it has been in all the equal suffrage States. We need inspectors to bring about better enforcement of our child labor law. We need a reformatory for girls corresponding to the Jackson Training School for Boys.

"Two centuries of man-made laws have not secured equality of rights and opportunities for women. The only way of securing this equality is through the ballot."

WISCONSIN

Mrs. Hannah Patchin of Weyauwega has again offered $25 in prizes to high schools of the State for the best essays favoring woman suffrage and $25 to training schools and all other schools than high schools, providing that in both instances twenty different schools enter the competition. Miss Ada James will have charge of the contest.

INDIANA

Mrs. Frederic Blaine Clarke was elected chairman of the Seventh district at the recent convention of the Seventh District Franchise League of Indiana. Miss Eleanor Barker was elected county chairman.

Mrs. Leo Nussbaum, president of the Grant County Woman Suffrage League, was killed in an automobile accident near Anderson Nov. 15.

The Eighth district convention was held at Anderson Nov. 10, with Mrs. J. R. Marsh, district chairman, presiding. Addresses were given by Rev. J. F. Fraser, pastor of Muncie's First Baptist Church, and Mrs. W. W. Reed of Warsaw, Ind. The next district meeting will probably be held in Muncie.

The women of Oregon have availed themselves of their privilege with enthusiasm and wisdom, and I am confident they are a strong factor for good government and progressive principles. —Gov. James Withycombe, of Oregon.

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it would double his power? The bosses clearly believe that they could not control the women voters; and the experience of the suffrage States bears this out.

A. S. B.

WOMEN'S SCHOOL VOTE

Mr. Conroy says that the greatest menace to government is the voter who stays at home on election day. That depends on whether the person who stays at home is a desirable or an undesirable voter. If as many of the undesirable as of the desirable stay at home, it does not affect the result of the election one way or the other. If more of the undesirable stay at home, it is an advantage. With men, as a rule, the undesirable voters turn out more promptly and more regularly than the desirable ones. With women just the opposite has been found to be the case. As a general thing the ignorant and undesirable woman automatically disfranchises herself by staying away from the polls.

Mr. Conroy intimates that the undesirable women can always be relied upon to cast their full vote, and that they will be sure to outnumber the desirable women, because comparatively few of the latter will go to the polls. Singularly enough, he appeals to the women's school vote to prove this! If school suffrage has proved anything, it has certainly proved that the bad and ignorant women will not be "the first to rush to the polls," and that they will not outvote the good women and subvert the foundations of society, as the anti-suffragists prophesied. "If we make this innovation, we shall destroy the race, which will be blasted by Almighty God!" said a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in the debate that preceded the granting of school suffrage in 1879. Nobody would say today that it has done anything of the kind.

A circular letter of inquiry was addressed by the editor of The Woman's Journal a few years ago to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in every State where women have the school vote. Except in the full suffrage States, women cannot vote for State Superintendent: so the replies cannot be said to have been biased by any wish to win the women's votes. Every Superintendent was asked whether school suffrage for women had had any good results or any bad results, and if so, what? The answers were unanimous that there had been no bad results; and the large majority declared that the results had been good. These expressions were especially emphatic in the States where women have the full school suffrage, i. e., a vote not only on school officers, but on school appropriations. The Wisconsin Superintendent mentioned that in Madison, where the old high school building had become rickety and a firetrap, the proposal for a new building was carried by the women's votes. The Nebraska Superintendent wrote: "In the voting of school bonds where better school buildings were an absolute necessity, the bonds could not have been carried without the votes of the good and intelligent women. The instances are too numerous to mention."

The consensus of the replies was that the women's school vote, though usually not large, was of good quality; and that when an important question arose, the women turned out in greater numbers and voted for the best interests of the children. "Most women have the interests of their children at heart, regardless of everything else," said the State Superintendent of North Dakota.

One of the specific questions asked in the letter was "Do you find that the bad and ignorant women vote more generally than the good and intelligent?" The replies were uniformly in the negative.

Most women seem to look upon the school vote as a sort of life preserver. They do not use it when things are running smoothly and they are satisfied with the management of the schools; but if an emergency arises, then the mothers turn out.

The anti-suffragists always try to show that the vote is declining. As a matter of fact, during the last few years there has been a large increase in the women's school vote in Connecticut, Ohio and other States. The increase has been especially marked in Massachusetts. When school suffrage was first granted, less than 5,000 women voted. During the twenty years from 1890 to 1910 the women's vote averaged only 15,600. In 1911 it rose to 22,755; in 1912 it was 48,127; in 1913, 44,503; and in 1914, 44,957. In other words, during the past three years it has averaged much more than double what it averaged during the thirty years before.

Women's small school vote is seldom urged as an objection to equal suffrage in the States where the school officers are chosen at a separate election, because in those States people know that the men's school vote is small likewise. The school elections are held separately all through the country districts of New York, and in a number of the Middle Western States. Only a very small fraction of the men turn out to vote at them. Sometimes only three men in a town vote; sometimes only two. Miss Laura Clay tells of a case in Kentucky where the school officers had to be appointed instead of elected, because not a single man had cast a ballot for them. Toronto used to choose its school officers at a separate election, but now chooses them at the regular municipal election; and one of the reasons urged for making the change was that only a handful of voters came out at the school elections. The smallness of the women's school vote is to be regretted, but it is only a new proof of the truth of Mrs. Poyser's immortal saying: "I am not denying that women are foolish. God Almighty made them to match the men!"

In Kansas women got school suffrage in 1861. Their vote was small. In 1887 they got municipal suffrage, and their vote became much larger. In 1912 they got full suffrage, and it became much larger still. In Oregon, Washington and Arizona women had the school vote for many years before their full enfranchisement, and their vote was small. Since they obtained full suffrage, it has become large. In Chicago at the last election in which the women could vote only for a trustee of the State University, less than 500 women voted. At the first election where they could vote for Mayor and the whole board of city officers, 250,404 women voted.

Men's vote is large at the large elections and small at the small elections. Naturally, the same is the case with women. Great efforts have to be made by the political parties to get the male voters out, even at a presidential election. Every man, if he stops a moment to think, knows that the majority of men would not take the trouble to register and vote at an election where school officers alone were to be chosen. The smallness of women's school vote will, of course, be used as an argument by those whose only wish is to score any point against equal suffrage, justly or unjustly; but it can have little weight with those who are willing to look at the matter with fairness.

Nothing said here is meant to justify either men or women in neglecting to vote at school elections. The real importance of these elections ought to call out a much larger vote than it does.

Incidentally, the school elections show the insincerity of one of the favorite anti-suffrage arguments. Julia Ward Howe wrote in The Woman's Journal of Jan. 23, 1909:

"With rare exceptions, the ladies who make a specialty of opposing equal suffrage do not use the school ballot. With what consistency, then, can they object to full suffrage on the ground that it would impose on them 'an added duty'? By actions which speak louder than words, they every year declare their conviction that the right to vote carries with it no duty or obligation whatever."

WOMEN DO VOTE

Where women have the full ballot, they vote in large numbers.

At the presidential election of 1912 there were 24,773,583 men over 21 years of age in the non-suffrage States of the Union. Of these 12,521,899 voted, or 54.5 per cent. In the six equal suffrage States—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington and California—the only States where women could vote for President in 1912—there were 3,253,443 men and women over 21 years of age. Of these, 1,514,643 voted, or 46.6 per cent. These figures are taken from wholly impartial sources—the U. S. Census and the New York World Almanac.

Between the proportion of men voting in the non-suffrage States and the proportion of all adults voting in the suffrage States, there was a difference of less than 8 per cent. Either the women in suffrage States voted almost as generally as the men, or the men in the suffrage States voted much more generally than the men throughout the rest of the country. There is no escape from this conclusion.

Striking proof that women do vote is also to be found in the figures of last November's elections.

Kansas, Oregon and Arizona gave women the ballot in November, 1912, and the women had their first chance to vote at a general election in November, 1914. In Arizona the total vote cast rose from 23,722 in 1912 to 51,007 in 1914; in Oregon, from 137,040 to 210,566; and in Kansas, from 365,444 to 530,206. The increase is the more remarkable inasmuch as 1912 was a presidential year.

California elects her Governor once in four years. In 1911 she enfranchised her women. The total vote cast at the gubernatorial election in 1906 was 312,030; in 1910, 385,715, and in 1914, 926,689. These figures speak for themselves.

Neither can it be shown that women lose their interest after the novelty has worn off. In New Zealand the women's vote has increased at each triennial Parliamentary election. In 1893, 90,290 women voted; in 1896, 108,783; in 1899, 119,550; in 1902, 138,565; in 1905, 175,046; in 1908, 190,114, and in 1911, 22,858. (New Zealand Year Book). The figures for 1914 have not been received. In Australia, too, the women's vote has steadily grown.

Woman will bring to the immediate problems of government a fresh point of view, greater leisure for the study of politics, and a special knowledge of the needs of women and children.—Joseph O'Brien.

THE STAY-AT-HOMES

Mr. Conroy dwells upon the stay-at-home voter. Every church has a problem in its stay-at-home members—those who will not take the trouble to come to church. There are more men who stay away than women. According to Mr. Conroy's reasoning, it would be an advantage to forbid men to go to church, because then a larger proportion of the people entitled to attend would actually be found in their seats.

Everybody can see the folly of this reasoning, as applied to the church. To do its best work, a church must interest as many people as possible. It is better for it to have some men than none at all. The church does them good, and they do it good, by increasing its numbers, and by contributing the masculine point of view.

Popular government, to do its best work, must interest the largest possible number of the citizens. The object of an election is to bring out as full an expression of public opinion as possible; and it is clear that we have a much fuller expression of it where both men and women vote, even if the women vote somewhat less numerously than the men.

Mr. Conroy says that in Chicago, at the election held in April, 1915, only 250,404 women voted, as compared with 434,277 men. But there was certainly a much fuller expression of public opinion with those 250,404 women than there would have been without them; and they were not a "menace," because the 250,404, instead of being mostly undesirables, as Mr. Conroy assumes would necessarily be the case, were in the overwhelming majority good women. The conscientious, bright and patriotic women come out much more generally than the slothful and stupid.

In Chicago we have experience of women's vote in a big and congested city, with a very mixed population. In not one single ward have the women's votes turned the scale in favor of a bad candidate or a bad measure. In most of the wards the majority of the men and the majority of the women voted the same way; but in seven wards the women's votes turned the scales in the election of city councilmen, and in each case they turned it in favor of the good government candidate.

Even in the worst ward, instead of showing that they were more under boss control than the men, the women gave "Bathhouse John" a smaller vote, both actually and proportionally, than the men did.

A. S. B.

SOME CALIFORNIA FIGURES

A committee of Southern California women had the statistics of the men's and women's vote compiled in the offices of the city and county clerks from the official records in many cities and towns. As the vote of men and women is not tabulated separately, it was necessary to make a count of the entire vote from the roster. In case of any doubt about signatures, the benefit was given to the men. Thus if a person whose name was checked off as having voted was entered as J. Smith, it was assumed that J. stood for John and not for Jane. The result of the investigation was published in the Woman's Bulletin of Monrovia, California, for December, 1913.

In Los Angeles, the vote stood, men, 52,731; women, 37,100; in San Diego, men, 9,961; women, 6,017, in Santa Ana, men, 2,144; women, 1,394; Redondo Beach, men, 590; women, 376; Berkeley, men, 4,874; women, 3,702; San Buena Ventura, men, 801; women, 587; Sierre Madre, men, 219; women, 175; Pasadena, men, 5,872; women, 5,202; South Pasadena, men, 994; women, 922; Santa Monica, men, 1,511; women, 1,134; San Gabriel, men, 238; women, 151; Santa Barbara, men, 2,404; women, 1,999. It is clear that women cast a substantial vote and that there was a much fuller expression of public opinion with them than there would have been without them.

This report also gives a long list of concrete examples of good things that the women voters have accomplished in different California towns.

The committee of women who sent out this report include the President of the College Equal Suffrage League, the President of the California Woman's Democratic League, a special agent of the State Bureau of Labor, a member of the State Immigration Committee, and others whose official position gives weight to their words.

A. S. B.

(Refutation of "The Case Against Woman Suffrage" will be continued next week.)

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States Where Women Have Full Suffrage—Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.
Presidential and Municipal Suffrage—Illinois.
States Which Vote On Question in 1916—Iowa (June 5), South Dakota, West Virginia.
State Which Votes On Question in 1917—Arkansas.
State Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another—Tennessee.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY

By Madeline McD. Breckinridge

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 12, 1915.
Governor James B. McCreary,
Frankfort, Ky.

My Dear Governor McCreary:

The morning paper states that you have appointed a committee to interest the women of this State in the program of "Preparedness" outlined by President Wilson. The committee named consists of some eighty-five Kentucky women.

Does it strike you as consistent that you should expect the women of Kentucky to have any interest in or any concern for the preparedness of their country, while you deny them a voice in its government? If there are any functions of government that are purely masculine they must surely be those of offense and defense. The most ancient and honorable argument of the antis is that women cannot fight and therefore should not vote. And surely no man who feels that women should have no voice in deciding whether war is to be made or not, can feel that any part of the burden of war or the preparedness therefor should be thrown upon women—not even the burden of forming public opinion to that end. What have women to do with public opinion anyhow?

We suffragists, of course, know that it is impossible for men, however much they would, to prevent the burden of war from falling upon women, or the burden of preparedness from falling on the whole people in taxation, women as well as men. We know that every State and every country in time of war, as in time of peace, must and should have the help of its women. But for men who deny women the vote, even to take one eye out of the sand on this question, is dangerous.

Do you remember that the last Legislature, a Democratic Legislature, defeated the bill for submission of woman suffrage to the voters? And that the same Legislature failed to appropriate for a Kentucky building at the Panama Exposition? Thereafter you appointed a commission to try to raise the funds for such a building by private subscription, and this commission made a special and wide-spread appeal to the women of the State to come to the rescue and see that the dignity of Kentucky was upheld. You appointed on the commission men who had opposed the woman suffrage bill in the Legislature, and one man, in particular, whom the women all rembered not only for the fact that he had opposed full suffrage when offered and school suffrage for women through three previous sessions, but especially for the inexcusable manner in which he had opposed these measures. The women did not respond to the appeal for funds. Kentucky went without a building at the Exposition. She was one of the few States unrepresented and unadvertised, as I have heard Kentucky visitors relate with mortification. Kentucky women are not idiots—even though they are closely related to Kentucky men. You can't ignore them and treat them as if they were kindergarten children, and then when work is needed expect them to do a man's share—or a woman's, as you please to state it; it has amounted to about the same thing since the world began, only sometimes the woman's share has been and still is the heavier.

Wouldn't it be better for the Democrats of Kentucky to wake up to the fact that women are one half the people of Kentucky, that neither Kentucky nor the nation can get along without their help, and hereafter to ask it on a self-respecting basis? To take the position of the anti-suffragist that women do not need to protect themselves because men perfectly protect them, and then at the first rumor of war to call on them to do their part in the plans for defense, is not really self-respecting. Can't you assure me that you and the Democrats whom you represent will give proof at the next Legislature that you are no longer in so inconsistent a position?

Sincerely yours,

Madeline McD. Breckinridge,
Campaign Chairman Kentucky
Equal Rights Association.

OPEN QUARTERS IN WASHINGTON

Preparations for National Convention Made at New Offices of Four Organizations

Washington suffragists received material reinforcements during the past week in their work of preparation for the National convention, Dec. 14-19, through the opening of headquarters on 1307 F street of four suffrage organizations affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association: the College Equal Suffrage League, the Washington Woman Suffrage Council, the District of Columbia Equal Suffrage League and the committee on local arrangements of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the well-known novelist, is chairman of the committee which has charge of the arrangements for the convention.

ANTI CIRCUTATES OLD STOCK STORY

Miss Markeson Tells Same Tale of Abuse in Auburn That She Did in Erie

The story which Miss Markeson, the anti-suffragist campaigner, circulated of alleged mistreatment in Erie, Pa., last summer, seems capable of serving in various other places.

Miss Florence D. Terry, of Auburn, N. Y., says, in a recent letter: "I am wondering if that story is a stock one, told wherever she goes. For Miss Markeson recently came into our headquarters and in most abusive language accused the ladies there of having gone to the newly-opened headquarters of the antis and of having "taken" literature away from them. Such a serious offence had we committed, the lady asserted, that she was going to have the affair thoroughly investigated. Needless to say no one of us was guilty.

UNION COMPLETES CONVENTION PLAN

Program to Start with Reception of Envoys, Will Close with Grand Pageant

The program for the first convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is complete. It will begin Dec. 6, the day that Congress convenes, when the two envoys, Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Joliffe arrive, and are received at the outskirts of the capital and escorted in. It will close with a grand pageant to Susan B. Anthony at Convention Hall, the evening of Dec. 13.

The welcoming of the envoys and the presentation of the petitions to Congress and the President, as outlined by The Woman's Journal last week, will take a good part of Dec. 6. On that same evening at the Madison House there will be a meeting of the executive committee of the Union.

On Dec. 7 there will be a reception in honor of the envoys from the Women Voters' Convention, at which Helen Todd will speak and Madame Alda sing. Dec. 8, the National Advisory Council, with Mrs. S. B. H. Young as chairman of the committee on arrangements, will meet.

Dec. 9 the convention will be called to order by Alice Paul. A program and an order of business will be adopted. Mrs. Nina E. Allender, president of the District of Columbia Branch of the Congressional Union, will welcome the delegates, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia will respond. Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, chirman of the committee on credentias, and Miss Alice Paul, of the executive committee, will make reports. The following State presidents will also report: Miss Gail Laughlin, California; Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Colorado; Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Connecticut; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Delaware; Mrs. Nina E. Allender, District of Columbia; Mrs. W. E. Stanrod, Idaho; Mrs. Townsend Scott, Maryland; Mrs. Edward Breitung, Michigan; Mrs. Alden Potter, Minnesota; Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio; Miss Cornelia Cook, Oregon; Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah; Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vermont; Miss Anne Martin, Nevada; Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Virginia.

On Dec. 10 the national organizers and the various chairmen of the national committees will report. In the evening a dinner for the delegates will be given at convention headquarters, with Mrs. Richard Wainwright as chairman of the committee on arrangements. The toastmistress is to be Miss Zona Gale of Wisconsin, and the speakers are to be Mrs. Glendower Evans of Massachusetts and Mr. Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City.

Dec. 11 will be devoted to committee reports and other routine business, with the election of officers for the coming year. On Dec. 12 there will be a big mass meeting at Belasco Theatre, with Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron presiding. Mrs. Cherdron was secretary of the women voters' convention at San Francisco. The speakers will be Mrs. Field and Miss Joliffe, Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Maude Younger, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Senator Sutherland and Representative Mondell. At a reception that night Miss Janet Richards will speak.

Dec. 13 the committee of 100 for maintenance, Mrs. Kent, chairman, will meet. That evening the Susan B. Anthony pageant, with Miss Hazel MacKaye as director, will be given at Conventional Hall. On the last day, Dec. 14, the Executive Committee meets.

A new edition of "Dreams," by Olive Schreiner, has just been issued by Little, Brown & Company, Boston. The chief points of merit of the new edition are an introduction by Amy Wellington and the large clear type in which the edition is printed. It will make an excellent Christmas present, especially for young men or young women.

DR. SHAW TO GIVE TIME TO SPEAKING

National President Says She Will Not Be Candidate for Re-election at Convention

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, announced this week that she would not be a candidate for re-election at the convention of the National Association.

Dr. Shaw said in her statement:

'During the last year I have been increasingly conscious of the growing response to the spoken word on behalf of this cause of ours. Because of the unparalleled large audiences drawn to our standard everywhere, I have become convinced that my highest service to the suffrage movement can best be given if I am relieved of the exacting duties of the presidency so that I may be free to engage in campaign work, since each year brings its quota of campaign States.

"Therefore, after careful consideration I have decided not to stand for re-election to the office of president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. I have deferred making this announcement until the campaigns were ended but now that it is time to consider the work for the coming year, I feel it my duty to do so."

Professor Joseph Henry Beale, of the Harvard Law School, who has this fall opened at Cambridge, Mass., the Cambridge Law School for Women, says:

"In my experience I find women's judgment, in business matters with which they are familiar, as good as men's; their exactness and care are quite as great; their reasoning power, given the experience on which to base it, as accurate."

Miss Mary Lee, head of the suffragists in Mercer County, Penn., announced last week that with complete returns at hand on the suffrage amendment in the county, the cause was victorious in 78 out of the 81 precincts. And in the losing districts the antis won by only a small vote.

Miss Margaret Foley

For speaking engagements before men's and women's organizations, Miss Margaret Foley may be reached by addressing her in care of

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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

STIRRING STORY OF LADY PAGET

Steadfastly Refuses to Desert Her Wounded Charges As Bulgarians Advance on City

The newspapers last week gave the following account of the heroism of Lady Ralph Paget, who refused to leave her hospital at Nish:

The Serbian army was retreating and the Bulgarians were within three hours of the city, when Sir Ralph Paget dashed over from Uskub in an automobile. Rushing into the hospital, he commanded his wife to make her escape at once. Lady Paget refused, saying:

"We owe too much to these men here under our care to leave them now, when they need us most."

Sir Ralph implored her to go, but she refused. So he kissed her good-by and sped back. The hospital and its entire staff of doctors and nurses were captured by the Bulgarians.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ARE CHALLENGED

Voting for Delegates to Conventions of National Parties May Be Legislative Matter

The right of Illinois women to vote for delegates to the national conventions of the several parties, a point which has been at issue in the interpretation of the existing election laws, may be determined at the special session of the Illinois Legislature, which was called last week by Governor Edward F. Dunne.

Governor Dunne's proclamation provides for consideration of the primary election act.

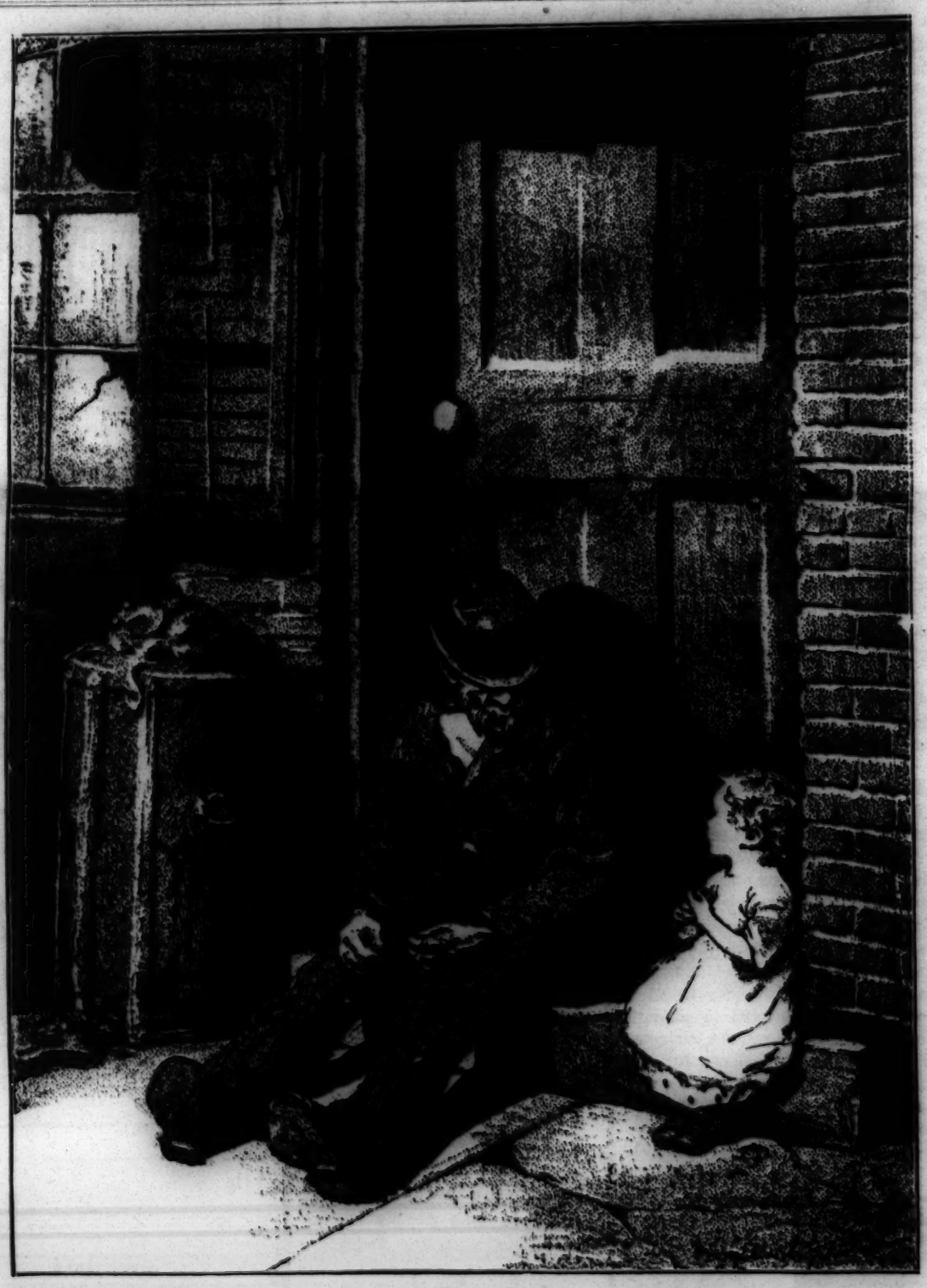
Under the existing statute women in Illinois may vote for all elective officers not named in the constitution. This would allow them to cast ballots at Presidential primaries for convention delegates. Anti-suffrage adherents claim convention delegates should be elected by the Congressional convention, at which women have no representation.

SUFFRAGE ENVOYS WIN ADHERENT

Party on Way to Washington Get Ten Governors to Sign and 5,000 Others

Mrs. Sara Bard Field and her party, representing woman voters, were entertained in Boston on Tuesday at a luncheon and were received by Gov. Walsh at City Hall. While in Albany last week they obtained Gov. Whitman's signature to the petition they are to present to Congress in behalf of the National Amendment for Equal Suffrage. They have already added over 5,000 names to their list since they left San Francisco. Among them are the signatures of ten governors.

They were in Providence on Nov. 24 and 25, in New Haven Nov. 26. They will be in New York Nov. 27 and 28; in Newark Nov. 29 and 30; in Philadelphia Dec. 1 and 2; in Wilmington, Dec. 3; in Baltimore Dec. 4; in Washington Dec. 5 and 6.



The Child: "Doesn't mamma know it's Thanksgiving?"
The Man: "Shure! But she don't know enough to celebrate!"

PROBE OF FRAUD ASKED BY MAYOR

Blankenburg Says Tens of Thousands Had Voting Assistance Forced on Them

Requests that the Grand Jury take up the question of assistance to Philadelphia voters at the polls on Nov. 2 was made last week by Mayor Blankenburg in a letter to Judge William Wilkins Carr, of the Court of Common Pleas.

The mayor declared that tens of thousands of voters were forced to take assistance at the polls.

"Tens of thousands had assistance forced upon them," the mayor said. "It is boasted about by the Republican workers. How many got assistance no person knows."

Hearings before the Democratic and Republican National Committees on the question of planks for equal suffrage in the national party platforms will be held in Washington Dec. 7 and 14, respectively. A deputation will interview the President Dec. 6.

The need for train matrons on through expresses is being agitated by J. W. Hamilton of St. Paul, Minn., who urges that influence be brought to bear upon State senators and representatives for legislation upon the matter. In the leaflet which he has distributed Mr. Hamilton asks for evidence to show that more women would travel if the railways carried train matrons, and to show the vital necessity from a moral standpoint of having such matrons.

TOOK NEWARK AT ITS OWN WORD

Women Leaders Answer Invitation to Boost City by Reminder of Oct. 19

A Committee of One Hundred in Newark, N. J., is arranging a pageant to boom the city on its 250th anniversary next spring. Ninety-eight men and two women constitute the committee. Some one decided, according to the New York Evening Post, that as the work would have to be done largely by the women, some of them had better be on the committee. But the reliable women workers in the city are largely suffragists.

The Evening Post says that their answers over the telephone were as follows:

"No, I can't do it. I am sorry. I'd do anything in reason to oblige you, but I was remanded, on October 19 by the men of Newark to the home, and I'm in it—not to be seduced from it. I'm learning my place."

"No, I can't do it. I am sorry. I had hoped to take part in it, but I've got to devote my spare time for the next five years to suffrage. When that is won, I'll be able to help in other civic matters."

"No, I can't do it. I'm spending all my time, since October 19, looking for a husband to take me out of public life and enable me to stay in a home."

"What? Me celebrate the birthday of Newark? No, I can't pour out my energy in celebration of the fact that Newark is a very backward city."

"No, I'll do anything to get Newark out of the clutches of the saloon, the Vice Trust, the bosses, and snobbism, but I can't waste my time exploiting her shame."

RACING INTERESTS FOUGHT SUFFRAGE

Jamaica Real Estate Dealer Tells How Horse Racers Worked Against Amendment

Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, of Queens County, N. Y., received a letter previous to the election from James A. Gray, Jr., a real estate dealer of Jamaica, N. Y., in which he said:

"The horse-racing interests are making a thorough canvass of Jamaica, and I presume other parts of the county, insisting that everybody register for the purpose of voting against woman suffrage. Their activity is because, should the women obtain the right to vote, they will prevent racing within the State."

Mr. Gray, a son of Col. James A. Gray, added that he had been urged to register, and was told that unless the woman suffrage amendment was defeated in this State horse racing would soon be forbidden.

Efforts to legalize race track gambling have lately been defeated in California, Utah and Colorado, and in each case the defeat was attributed to the women.

When 13-year-old J. Harvey Bresler of New York had to write a theme in school on "What I Saw in the Streets Within the Last Few Days," he told of the suffrage parade, concluding:

"The daintily decorated figures and floats of 'Victory,' 'Justice' and 'Equality,' the appealing and beautiful flags and dresses, and lastly, the charming form and feature of the fair paraders raised such a strong appeal to humanity that for their gallant effort, if for nothing else, woman's plea for equal rights should be granted almost unanimously." His composition won the highest mark.

LAST LAUGHS

"Well, Mary, have you got a place yet?"

"No, Miss. The registry office people all want girls who have had previous experiments."—Stray Stories.

Ella: "Why did she throw herself at him in that way?"

Bella: "Because she knew that he was a good catch."—Lippincott's.

Kokus: "Closefist claims that when charity is needed he is always the first to put his hand in his pocket."

Pokus: "Yes; and he keeps it there till the danger is over."—Topeka Journal.

An old Scotchwoman was famous for speaking kindly. No sheep was so dark that she could not discover some white spot. One day a neighbor lost patience with her, and said, "Wumman, ye'll hae a guid word to say for the deevil himself!" Instantly came the reply, "Weel, he's a verra industreeous body!"—Tit-Bits.

Willie Chumpleigh: "D'ye know, Miss Gladys, I hadn't been talking to your father more than a couple of minutes when he called me a brainless idiot?"

Miss Gladys: "Indeed! I wonder what caused the delay?"—Stray Stories.

"I'm awfully sorry that my engagements prevent my attending your charity concert, but I shall be with you in spirit."

"Splendid! And where would you like your spirit to sit? I have tickets here for one mark, four marks, and ten marks."—Fliegende Blätter.

"Sam," said May Irwin to her colored butler, "do you mean to vote on Nov. 2?"

"Cose I means to vote," Sam answered promptly.

"What do you know about the constitution?" asked May Irwin.

"Law now, Miss May," said Sam, "you don't have to be a doctor to vote."

Sheltered

Twice as many women as men lost their lives in the Williamsburg factory fire.

"The whole science of government," said Mr. Root, in that immutable, twenty-one-year-old anti-suffrage speech of his, "is the science of protecting life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. . . . And I for one will never consent to part with the divine right of protecting my wife and my daughter. . . ."

But Mr. Root's wife and daughter probably do not have to work in factories under governmental inspection. — Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.